FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 NOVEMBER 1985

Jordan

The armed forces receive "absolute priority in our thinking and planning," King Husayn told the Jordanian Parliament in a 2 November speech broadcast by Amman radio, stressing that Jordan is determined to obtain the weapons and equipment it requires from all available sources regardless of the obstacles placed in its way. Reaffirming the need for an international conference on the Palestine question, which remains Jordan's "main concern," Husayn warned that without such a conference attended by all concerned parties there will be no path to peace and the region will remain in perpetual turmoil. He said that Jordan's policy, including its joint action with the PLO, seeks to undermine the "fait accompli" which is being entrenched in the current state of no peace-no war, adding that this action is a "dynamic starting point" stemming from the basis laid by the 1982 Fes Arab summit conference. Husayn also emphasized the need to entrench the Palestinian people's adherence to their land in Israeli-occupied territory, disclosing that the Jordanian Government has begun to survey their development needs as a step toward drafting a general plan and programs for economic and social development in the occupied territories.

As for relations with Syria, the king described the recent talks in Saudi Arabia as a "good starting point." He noted that further meetings will be held to cover every question on which there was disagreement and to promote common interest and strengthen good-neighborliness. On internal affairs, Husayn revealed that his government will seek parliamentary approval for new regulations to curb "uncontrolled, exaggerated preaching and deviation from the method of objective preaching" by clergymen.

Israel

Views on Husayn, West Bank — King Husayn's 2 November speech was "disappointing" and it made "no progress" toward peace negotiations with Israel, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated in an interview with Jerusalem radio. In contrast, sources in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' office found "positive" signs in the speech, according to the radio, stressing that the king did not mention the PLO in the context of negotiations. Shamir had earlier warned Peres that the Likud will not agree to any plans for joint Israeli-Jordanian administration of the West Bank, *DAVAR reported.*

Security — The Israeli Navy has established a no-go area for civilian boats along the coasts of northern Israel and southern Lebanon in order to assist naval operations against seaborne terrorists, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

PLO-Egypt

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's forthcoming talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will deal with Egypt's role to establish peace and to "guarantee" the PLO's role and participation in the peace process, according to a PLO spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo. Meanwhile, Cairo radio broadcast Mubarak's speech at a banquet in honor of the Pakistani president in which he stressed that Egypt rejects attempts to exclude the PLO from the peace process and to distort its image or minimize its role.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military communique reported by IRNA accused Iraq of dropping "chemical bombs" on Khorramshahr 3 November. Iraqi General Command communiques carried by the Voice of the Masses radio announced 3 November air attacks on "enemy remnants" in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector and raids against Khark Island 2 and 3 November, with the 3 November raid setting the target on fire. "Foreign trading sources" in Iran cited by the Tokyo agency KYODO revealed that Iran plans to resume direct oil shipments from Khark Island with the arrival of a Turkish tanker 3 November. In shipping developments reported by IRNA, a West German and a Panamanian ship were seized for inspection by Iran on 1 and 3 November, respectively.

Lebanon

Leftist parties in Ba'labakk have issued an ultimatum to Hizballah demanding an end to the crisis of foreign hostages detained in the Shaykh 'Abdallah barracks and the transfer of the barracks to Lebanese Army control, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

On the political situation, the radio noted that Prime Minister Rashid Karami held talks with Syrian officials in Damascus 2 November. The Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) gave qualified support to the agreement reached with the Lebanese Forces and Amal Movement in Damascus, asserting in a statement carried by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio that the PSP will cooperate in the Syrian initiative and sees "some positive points" in the formula that has been reached despite its failure to meet the PSP's demand for the elimination of political sectarianism.

In the south, the army of southern Lebanon (ASL) thwarted suicide attacks on ASL positions near 'Aramtah and Arnun 3 and 4 November, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that the first attack was by a girl riding a donkey and the second was by a car driver. While the radio said both attackers were shot by the ASL before reaching their targets, AFP cited a Sidon police report that three people were killed by the car-bomb attack near Arnun, adding that the Syrian Social Nationalist Party claimed responsibility for the operation.

Iran

Foreign Policy — Foreign Ministry official Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam met in Damascus 31 October with Lebanese Hizballah and Amal Movement members and with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, IRNA reported. Sheykh ol-Eslam delivered a message to Al-Asad from President 'Ali Khamene'i calling for "greater coordination of policies." Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, speaking to Iranian diplomats 2 November, called for friendly relations with "those who have no ill-intentions" toward Iran. He urged the diplomats not to be "influenced by anything" but to "export the revolution" by informing the world about Iranian and Islamic issues. In a 3 November speech to demonstrators marking the U.S. Embassy takeover anniversary, President Khamene'i affirmed that Iran's policy toward the United States is "irreconcilable," IRNA reported.

Security Situation — A 3 November bomb explosion in north Tehran wounded two pedestrians, IRNA reported, speculating that the attack was the work of U.S. "agents." In a separate incident reported by IRNA, the Farokhshahr Friday prayer leader was killed when his car was fired on by "anti-revolutionary elements." IRNA also reported that flight guards thwarted a 2 November attempted hijacking of a domestic flight from Bandar 'Abbas to Tehran.

Iraqi Diplomacy

The Iraqi information minister denied a *JORDAN TIMES* report that President Saddam Husayn's recent messages to Arab leaders contained an initiative on Middle East peace, according to INA, and the minister added that the messages deal with "another Arab issue" which will be made public in the future. The *JORDAN TIMES* had reported that Saddam Husayn was circulating a memorandum that reaffirms support for the PLO and is intended to be sent to the U.S. and Soviet leaders in time for their Geneva summit meeting.

GCC Summit Meeting

Opening the GCC summit meeting in Muscat 3 November, Sultan of Oman Qabus ibn Sa'id in a speech broadcast live by Muscat television called on the GCC members to translate their keenness to protect the region from violence and terrorism into strong solidarity. Contending that the GCC "has made every effort possible" to end the Iran-Iraq war, Qabus urged Iranian and Iraqi leaders "to show flexibility."

Maghreb Affairs

Tunisia — The authorities have arrested some 50 trade unionists including 3 members of the Tunisian General Labor Federation (UGTT) leadership, Paris radio stated 1 November. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali warned of the "critical" situation in the UGTT in a speech reported by Tunis radio the same day, contending that some UGTT leaders want to go back to strikes and pressure the government on the pretext that the crisis with Libya is over, "which is incorrect." The situation with Libya is still "extremely tense," he asserted, and the "relative silence" of the Libyan regime could be a cover for a new "hostile terrorist operation, for which we have prepared ourselves." The Abu Dhabi agency WAM subsequently cited a UAE press report that in response to a Tunisian request, Algeria has installed a missile system to protect Tunisia's airspace against foreign aggression.

Algeria — Police recently killed or wounded three members of the "gang of law breakers" implicated in the August attack on the Soumaa police college, Algiers radio announced. Paris radio reported that demonstrators demanding the release of human rights activists clashed with police in the Kabylie capital of Tizi Ouzou 1 November.

As for Algeria's relations with Egypt, MENA noted that an adviser to President Chadli Bendjedid arrived in Cairo 3 November.

Afghanistan

A 1 November BAKHTAR commentary claimed that Pakistani consular official Mohammed Shah is only one of a "great number" of agents Pakistan has sent into Afghanistan and that he was caught "red-handed" receiving information about the Afghan Army. In another area of Afghan-Pakistani friction, Kabul radio reported a 2 November official DRA denial of 19 and 27 October shelling of Pakistani territory. In an earlier report, the radio had noted a 31 October official Afghan protest to Iran over "hostile and aggressive actions," including shelling said to have killed two Afghan military personnel.

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'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Meeting in Jeddah

GF020550 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2125 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Nov (SPA) — The popular committee for the families of Palestinian strugglers and martyrs organized a seminar at its headquarters in Jeddah this evening. The seminar was attended by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. It was also attended by the Palestinian community in the western region.

The seminar was inaugurated by Rafiq al-Natshah member of the Fatah Central Committee and Fatah representative to the Kingdom. He stressed the Palestinian people's steadfastness against arbitrary Israeli measures and their determination to continue armed struggle against the Zionist enemy until Palestine is liberated.

Yasir 'Arafat then delivered a speech to express his happiness at attending the seminar and meeting with Palestinian youth at this critical stage of the Arab nation. He said: It is time for the Arab nation to adopt a sincere stand to face challenges. 'Arafat stressed the Palestinian people's continued struggle until victory. The seminar proceedings continued and the Palestinian revolution cubs played the Palestinian homeland song.

'Arafat Cites Approval for Convening Arab Summit

GF021807 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Nov (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, announced that his proposal to speed up the meeting of an Arab summit has been widely approved by the Arab countries he visited recently.

In a news conference held in Abu Dhabi today, 'Arafat said that he briefed the GCC leaders and leaders of other countries he visited on his proposal to rapidly hold either an Arab summit, an Arab-African summit, or an Islamic one, but the Arab leaders approved the convening of an Arab summit. 'Arafat said that he will visit Egypt shortly and that he will hold discussions with President Husni Mubarak on strengthening the Arab stand and ways to save it from its current state of deterioration.

The Palestinian leader accused the United States and President Reagan in particular of trying to involve the American people in the Arab-Israeli struggle. He said: The United States has become a real partner in this struggle following the obvious U.S. support for the Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia by providing Israel with aid and information to carry out this raid. 'Arafat explained that the goal of the Israeli-U.S. raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was to kill the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move in order to distance the PLO from the peace efforts. He said that the United States will not find a single Palestinian child to sign the capitulation document wanted by Washington, even hundreds of years from now.

He added that Jordanian monarch King Husayn has confirmed his country's rejection of the proposals made by Peres, the Zionist enemy prime minister, which he presented as a settlement for the issues of the region, and Jordan's adherence to the decisions of the Arab summit held in Casablanca which call for an international peace conference in the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO. He said that Moscow told him that it will bring up the Middle East issue at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. He said that France has told him that it will not change its policy toward the Palestinian cause.

'Arafat rejected any sectarian solution in Lebanon. He said: Such action will realize [Israeli Minister of Trade] Sharon's dreams of deporting one-half million Palestinians and establishing cantons and sectarian states in Lebanon and the region.

'Arafat Says 'Abbas Not Involved in Hijacking

AU021615 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome November 2 — The *Achille Lauro* hijacking and some terrorist acts committed in Rome recently betray the hand of secret services from some Arab countries "which want to sabotage the peace process" in the Middle East, Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat charged here today.

In an interview published by the Rome daily, *LA REPUBBLICA*, 'Arafat said the authors of these attacks call themselves Palestinians "because they need Palestinian cover, but don't let's forget that 60 percent of the Palestinians live the tragedy of exile and some of them may be influenced by this or that secret service".

'Arafat also denied that Palestine Liberation Front leader Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], who negotiated the surrender of the *Achille Lauro's* four hijackers, had anything to do with the cruise liner's seizure.

"We have created a commission to ascertain the facts and Abu al-'Abbas will be questioned", 'Arafat said, but he has nothing to do with the hijack so he is not being detained and will not be tried".

The PLO leader also noted that his organisation got involved with negotiating the surrender at the Italian Government's direct request.

"We were involved at the Italian Government's direct request", 'Arafat said, "and I invited Abu al-'Abbas because he is leader of one of the four groups into which the Liberation Front is divided, so I thought in some way he would be able to provide me with precise information".

"Al-'Abbas told me he knew three of the hijackers", 'Arafat reported. "He knows them, but is absolutely not implicated in the operation".

Asked about his effective control of the PLO, 'Arafat said, "We are without a homeland and without a state. We have none of the infrastructures of a state, we have no police or army".

"You cannot ask the PLO and its government in exile to control all the five million Palestinians scattered in the countries in the region", he argued. "You can ask it to control them when it has a territory. When we had one, in Beirut, we always protected both the Italian and the American Embassies".

In other points, 'Arafat said his recent meeting with King Husayn of Jordan covered a discussion of the "obstacles which may hinder our joint efforts to achieve a general peace in the whole region".

In this context, he recalled the concessions which the PLO has made over the years in the hope of achieving a settlement:

— Its declaration of 1969 in which it said it would accept a "democratic state" in Palestine including Arabs, Israelis and Christians "on a basis of perfect equality".

— Its acceptance in 1974 to set up a Palestinian state in any territory which might be liberated.

— Its acceptance of all the U.N. resolutions on the Mideast problem.

— Its approval of the idea of a federation with Jordan in 1983.

"All the concessions we have made so far have been of no use", 'Arafat noted. "My only guarantee is the international conference. Our positions are clear: The Amman agreement, the Jordan-Palestinian confederation...".

"The question of recognizing Israel must be dealt with in the context of formal negotiations", 'Arafat added, "and I certainly can't throw away all my cards. I have so few and recognition of Israel is one of the most valuable ones".

PLO Spokesman Says 'Arafat To Visit Cairo 5 Nov

JN021825 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Report by Huda Tawfiq from Cairo]

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat is scheduled to begin a visit to Egypt next Tuesday, 5 November. Stating this to our radio, PLO Spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said that all the necessary measures concerning the visit have been taken and that President Mubarak will meet with 'Arafat. 'Abd al-Rahman noted that the talks will deal intensively with Egypt's role to establish peace in the Middle East, ensure the Palestinian people's rights, and guarantee the PLO's role and participation in the peace process.

'Abd al-Rahman pointed out that a Palestinian-Egyptian working plan is currently being prepared and that the PLO is endeavoring to make Egypt play a leading, responsible role in order to affirm the PLO's role in the peace process. Egypt should play the role of a partner in this process.

'Abd al-Rahman said that all the necessary arrangements have been made to make 'Arafat's visit to Cairo a success because the PLO's leadership considers the meeting between President Mubarak and the Palestinian leader a turning point in PLO-Egyptian relations, as well as in Arab policy in laying down a new basis for Arab solidarity.

'Arafat will bring with him a large entourage from the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah leadership. The delegation will include Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah's second in command. A large PLO delegation is already in Cairo.

Fatah Says U.S., Israel Plan To Kill 'Arafat

GF011934 Doha QNA in Arabic 1920 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (QNA) — The Fatah information office has revealed that there is an Israeli-U.S. agreement to follow up the movements of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in the region and to strike at his plane mid-air.

In a statement distributed here, the office cites Palestinian sources as saying that this agreement was reached between Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and CIA Director William Casey during the recent visit of Peres to the United States. The statement adds that following this agreement, special groups and units affiliated with the Americans and the Israelis were dispatched to the region to follow up the movements and destinations of Yasir 'Arafat.

Khalaf Rejects Proposed West Bank Condominium

LD040944 Kuwait KUNA in English 0854 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 4 (KUNA) — A key aide of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat was quoted here Monday as ruling out any possible peaceful settlement of the Palestinian question under the current international balance of power.

Salah Khalaf, Central Committee member of Fatah, the PLO largest component, told *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper in an interview that calls by the U.S. and Israel to eliminate the PLO from Middle East peace talks were trial balloons intended to gauge reactions in the region.

On a recent proposal by Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres that Jordan and Israel jointly govern the occupied West Bank, Khalaf stressed that Jordan would firmly reject any move that might infringe on the its agreement with the PLO on a joint action toward a settlement of the Palestinian question.

He denied press reports that the PLO was planning to move its headquarters from Tunis to Cairo, and indicated that the Palestinian leadership was likely to remain mobile.

"As long as our cause remained airborne, we would continue to be headquartered in an aircraft," Khalaf said, adding that Jerusalem was the place where the Palestinian plane would like to land.

In a separate interview with *AL-BAYAN* newspaper published in Dubai, Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, disclosed that a ranking official of the United Arab Emirates had proposed to mediate between Syria and the PLO.

Khalaf said PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, who met a group of the Palestinian community here Sunday night, has accepted the UAE offer, on condition that reconciliation with Syria must not infringe on the independent Palestinian decision-making.

Damascus declarted 'Arafat an unwanted person in 1983 after he accused Syria of backing PLO breakaways who revolted against his policies.

Meanwhile, 'Arafat denied press reports that in his meeting with King Husayn of Jordan last week in Amman he promised to keep "diplomatic silence" on the PLO's stance towards U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 which the organization has previously rejected.

The PLO contended that 242 referred to Palestinians as refugees and failed to recognize their legitimate rights to self-determination, the Palestinian byword for statehood.

'Arafat also denied the report by the British *OBSERVER* newspaper that he pledged that the PLO would halt anti-Israeli military actions outside the occupied lands.

King Husayn has not made any specific demands from the PLO, during the crucial meeting with 'Arafat, according to Abu Iyad.

The 'Arafat-Husayn meeting was designed to clarify the two sides' position on Middle East peace moves following the hijacking of an Italian ship by four Palestinians last week [as received] and the subsequent international controversy.

Another irritant surfaced between the PLO and Jordan last month when the Palestinian side of a joint delegation to London declined to sign a statement committing the PLO to renounce armed struggle and to recognize Israel's right to secure borders.

Qaddumi Criticizes Reagan Remarks on Terrorism

JN021928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1902 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, 2 Nov (INA) — Faruq Qaddumi [head of the PLO Political department] has described U.S. President Reagan's statement on violating international law as representing an insistence and determination to continue the practice of terrorism and piracy. In a statement to the Palestinian news agency WAFA today, Qaddumi said that this statement is a threat to the peace, security, and sovereignty of world states and an application of the law of the jungle.

In recent statements President Reagan said that his country would not hesitate to violate international law again in order to counter terrorism.

Qaddumi urged the international community to firmly oppose the aggressive U.S. policy which is threatening world peace and security. Qaddumi noted that the Palestinian revolution will never permit U.S. arrogance to tamper with the inalienable national Palestinian rights and that Israel will never taste peace or security regardless of the U.S. support it receives.

Qaddumi stressed that the Palestinian people have no choice but to pursue the course of armed struggle and that Israel is the source of terrorism and the cause of tension and aggression in the Middle East.

Salvation Front Leader on 'Arafat, Peace Process

AU021633 Rome ANSA in English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, November 2 — "The hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* was a senseless act and we condemned it immediately", Khalid al-Fahum, president [title as received] of the National Palestinian Salvation Front (NPSF), said here today.

In an interview published in today's edition of the Rome daily *LA REPUBBLICA* he added that 'not only did it serve us no purpose, it also gave a very bad image of our people and our struggle.

Al-Fahum, who has led the radical anti-'Arafat factions of the Palestinian resistence since March 25, considers 'Arafat "A comrade who makes mistakes", nevertheless, he maintains that the Palestinian liberation front (PLO) must remain united.

On 'Arafat, he added: "It's not a question of being against 'Arafat, for among us here (in Damascus) the only one who really wants to eliminate him is Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], and to be honest he really does not count much. He is alone in wanting to create a second PLO, for it only serves to divide us."

Regarding the recent Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative, Al-Fahum was very pessimistic. "It has no future," he said.

"The Americans, Israelis, and even the British expect us to surrender even before negotiations begin".

According to Al-Fahum, the only way to find a solution is through an international conference which includes the PLO.

Such a conference could incorporate the agreement reached between all the Arab countries, at the Fes summit, as well as UN resolution [singular as received] on the Middle East as a basis for a just and global peace in the area.

"Bi-lateral solutions," he repeated, "serve only to complicate this war".

Questioned on the NPSF's relations with Syria, Al-Fahum stated that they were good. "Not only are these relations essential", he said, "but they allow us to be close to Palestine".

He added that he was in favor of the Syrian intervention in Lebanon for it "serves the Palestinian cause".

Bahrain Industry Minister Opens OAPEC Session

LD021836 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The fourth OAPEC ministerial committee session opened today chaired by Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, Bahrain's industry minister and chairman of the committee. The session will discuss the organization's strategy for the next 5 years. Rashid Sfar, the Tunisian minister of economy, spoke at the opening session, welcoming the Arab guests in his name and in the name of the Tunisian Government, and wishing the meeting success in the interest of joint Arab action.

UAE Minister Says OPEC Free to Produce, Set Prices

GF010720 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Oct (WAKH) — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, has stated that every OPEC oil-producing country is now free to set its oil production quota and to sell it on the international oil market at any price it sees fit, now that all efforts and contacts which OPEC has held with non-OPEC oil-producing countries to adhere to their prices have failed.

In an interview with UAE television in Abu Dhabi, on the "Other Face" program tonight, Al-'Utaybah said: Since the recent OPEC meeting in Vienna, every producing country has had the opportunity to set the price it sees fit for its oil, and therefore the OPEC countries are now free of all the commitments for which they sacrificed much and which non-OPEC producers benefitted from by selling their oil at the price they wanted.

The UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources warned that OPEC countries will not allow non-OPEC producers to continue to take the organization's market and glut it with oil at the price they set.

Reviewing the current international oil market situation, Al-'Utaybah said: The oil situation is passing through a critical stage because of pressures on prices and production quotas. In the past OPEC was able to overcome its obstacles. However, OPEC's enemies did not like that and they continued to influence the oil industry until the oil market changed from a seller's to a buyer's market. The market then began to determine the appropriate prices and OPEC could only set production quotas. Despite the efforts which have been made to control prices and production in the oil market, non-OPEC countries have continued to look at the situation from a selfish and short-sighted point of view, he said.

Asked about oil and its role in affecting international politics, as was the case in 1973, Al-'Utaybah said: Oil no longer has the same role as before because the oil market at that time was a seller's market in which conditions could be dictated. Producers exploited the situation and began to increase prices according to their whims. They benefitted much from this, thus forcing the consuming countries to ration oil consumption and seek alternative sources by using coal and nuclear energy. He emphasized that the OPEC countries are now bearing the consequences of the steady price increases in the 1970's. Had these countries imposed gradual price increases as the consuming countries did,consuming countries would have never sought alternatives for oil, he said.

Al-'Utaybah Urges Dialogue With Non-OPEC Members

LD031326 Kuwait KUNA in English 1150 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 3 (KUNA) — Dr. Mani Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and mineral resources has expressed optimism over the international community's renewed faith in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC's) credibility.

For the first time, the world has started to trust in OPEC's credibility and to believe that "we mean what we say, after we had heard some adversaries working against us and the developing countries playing a farewell tune to OPEC", Dr. al-'Utaybah said in an interview Sunday with local *"NEWS TODAY"* daily.

The minister stressed the necessity of dialogue between OPEC and non-OPEC producers for just distribution of production quotas in light of market circumstances and without discrimination among producers whether they belong to OPEC or not.

"I am aware of the sensitivity of the petroleum market and the existence of many parasites who care for nothing but profiteering, and who therefore do not perceive the roots of matters in the petroleum market and the real situation through which it is passing," he said while warning OPEC members against exceeding production quotas.

Some oil producing countries had exploited the slight improvement in the market at the advent of the winter season, but "this improvement will not last long," Al-'Utaybah stressed and hoped these states would stick to their production quota commitments.

He also asked non-OPEC producers to "put an end to their irresponsible acts in competing in production and selling at lower prices than those or OPEC."

He pointed out that these countries put on the market every year additional production ranging between 800,000 to 1.4 million barrels per day [BPD] at a time world consumption was decreasing. This addition forced the OPEC countries to reduce their production from 34 million BPD in 1979 to 14 million BPD in the summer of 1985.

The minister said, despite repeated calls by OPEC to non-OPEC producers to cooperate with the organization, these calls found no response.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Reportage on GCC Sixth Supreme Council Session

Sultan To Receive Leaders

GF021312 Muscat Voice of Cooperation Council in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Communique issued by the Royal Diwan Affairs — date not given]

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa‘id will receive their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC countries, upon their arrival in Oman on Sunday, 3 November. They are: Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president; Shaykh ‘Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain; His Majesty King Fahd ibn ‘Abd al-‘Aziz al Sa‘ud, king of Saudi Arabia; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait.

The Sultanate of Oman, under the leadership of His Majesty Qabus ibn Sa‘id, welcomes their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders participating in the sixth session of the Supreme Council, wishes them a pleasant stay, and wishes their conference success to achieve the aspirations of the peoples of the GCC countries to prosperity and progress.

Leaders Arrive

LD031204 Kuwait KUNA in English 0747 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, Nov 3 (KUNA) — Leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council started arriving here Sunday morning to attend their sixth summit and the plane carrying the UAE President Sheikh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan was the first to touch the ground at "Al-Saib" Airport.

Sheikh Zayid was given a red carpet welcome and greeted by his host Sultan Qabus ibn Sa‘id and other senior Omani officials.

The UAE president was accompanied by Defense Minister Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum, State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rashid ‘Abdallah, Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Dr Mani Sa‘id al-‘Utaybah, the state minister for home affairs Major General Hammudah ibn ‘Ali and a number of other senior officials.

In an arrival statement, Sheikh Zayid expressed hope that the summit would produce results towards realizing aspirations of GCC peoples.

He said the council has proven itself as a model of cooperation and coordination, be it on the political, economic or security levels.

While stressing that the GCC is part of the greater Arab nation, Sheikh Zayid urged closer GCC cooperation in light of the critical circumstances the Gulf region is passing through and so as to safeguard the security and stability of the Gulf states.

At 11 am the amir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani arrived and was accorded a similar welcome ceremony.

After greeting his host, the two heads of state walked to the main stand and the national anthems of the two states starting playing.

Sheikh Khalifah then inspected a dispatch of the guard of honor and then along with Qabus proceeded to the colorful guest hall before departing to his place of residence.

Sheikh Khalifah was accompanied by a delegation comprising the Defense Minister Sheikh Khalid ibn Hamad al Thani, Finance and Oil Minister Sheikh Abd al-‘Aziz ibn Khalifah al Thani, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Ahmad ibn Sayf al Thani, Information Minister and Director of the Amir's Office, ‘Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari.

In an arrival statement, the amir of Qatar said "the critical circumstances through which the Arab and Moslem nations are passing and developments besetting their security and stability strengthen our belief in our common destiny."

He expressed the hope the summit will yield positive results towards the prosperity and well being of the gulf peoples.

The amir of Bahrain Sheikh ‘Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah arrived at around 12:30 pm accompanied by his Foreign Minister Sheikh Muhammad ibn Mubarak, Communications Minister Ibrahim Hasan Humaydan, the minister of information Tariq al Mu‘ayyad and head of the Amiri Diwan.

In a statement upon arrival the Bahraini leader underlined the importance of the sixth summit "in view of the need to safeguard council gains."

He said summit resolution will lend a fresh impetus to the council's march of integration.

At 1:15 pm the plane carrying H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad and the accompanying delegation touchced down at "Al-Saib" Airport.

He was accompanied by the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, Oil and Industry Minister Sheikh ‘Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid, Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Kharafi, the board chairman and director general of Kuwait News Agency, Barges Hamud al-Barges and a number of senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Amiri Diwan.

Last to arrive was King Fahd ibn ‘Abd al-‘Aziz of Saudi Arabia. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Sa‘ud al-Faisal, Finance and National Economy minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and the Minister of Planning Hisham Nazir.

Leaders Make Statements

GF031432 [Editorial report] Manama WAKH in Arabic at 0900 GMT on 3 November carries a 250-word report on a press statement by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan on his arrival in Muscat on 3 November to attend the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council. Shaykh Zayid expresses pleasure at participating in the conference which he regards as an embodiment of joint fraternal action. He refers to GCC achievements on the path of coordination and integration among its member-countries in the political, economic, social, and security spheres and considers such achievements as indicating a "bright future." He says the GCC is an embodiment of the sincere efforts made by the countries of the region proceeding from their belief in a joint destiny and the fact that they are "members in the large body which is the Arab homeland from which we draw strength and to which we give strength." Shaykh Zayid says that the GCC is "an additional shield for the body of the Arab nation." He remarks that the meeting of the GCC leaders comes at a time when "we are in great need of further coordination and cooperation according to carefully studied plans to confront the challenges that face the region." In conclusion, Shaykh Zayid expresses hope that the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council will have results that will reflect the joint desire for integration and for bearing "our joint responsibility for the good of the region, our Arab and Islamic nation, and the international community."

Manama WAKH in Arabic at 0930 GMT on 3 November carries a 150-word report on a press statement by Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, on his arrival in Muscat for the meetings of the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council. Shaykh 'Isa says that the Muscat summit is of great importance in order to confront the phase of challenge that the region is passing through and to safeguard the achievements of the GCC march. He adds that the resolutions of the summit will "help us to bolster our continuing integration march" that will "enable us to embody the ambitions of our Arab nation." He says that it is a good occasion that the meeting of the Sixth GCC Supreme Council Conference coincides with Oman's celebration of its national day.

Manama WAKH in Arabic at 0945 GMT on 3 November carries a 150-word report on press statement by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, on his arrival in Muscat for the Sixth GCC Supreme Council Conference in which he expresses confidence that the conference will be a good opportunity to review GCC achievements over the past few years. He says that the critical circumstances through which the Arab nation and the Gulf region are passing "strengthen our belief in our joint destiny and make us in the GCC countries more desirous to continue our serious joint work in order to achieve further progress, prosperity, strength, and impregnability for our peoples." In conclusion, the amir of Qatar expresses hope that everybody will succeed in achieving their hopes for the good of religion, the peoples of the region, and the whole Arab nation.

Manama WAKH in Arabic at 1330 GMT on 3 November carries a 140-word report of a statement made by Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on his arrival in Muscat. He says that "the establishment of the GCC is a sincere embodiment of our immense aspirations which are designed to create collective coordination. This is also designed to attain the aspirations of our peoples in entrenching security, stability, and progress over this dear part of our vast Islamic and Arab homeland." Stressing the importance and significance of the GCC, he lauds the achievements made by the GCC since its establishment and stresses that this will achieve the dear goals of our peoples.

Sultan Qabus' Address

GF031710 Muscat Television Service in Arabic 1529 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Speech by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman at the opening of the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council at Al-Bustan Palace Hotel in Muscat — live]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Your Majesties and Highnesses: On this auspicious day on which we are meeting in Oman it pleases us to extend to you fraternal and sincere welcome. We express our extreme love and appreciation to you and also the happiness of the Omani people for this joyous meeting and their pride in the strong bonds linking our peoples in our march toward prosperity and solidarity. Our meeting today comes as a new embodiment of our determination to advance with our march for achieving the objectives for which our peoples have been aspiring since we adopted our blessed step in establishing the GCC. We thank God who granted us success during this short period in gaining positive achievements, through which we consolidated the pillars of this entity and began to open scopes of cooperation to include the various fields. Thanks to God and due to our fraternal and sincere efforts, our council has had the opportunity to play its positive role as an effective tool for consolidating the links among our countries for the benefit and prosperity of our peoples.

While we are extremely satisfied with the cooperation that exists within the framework of our council in all political, economic, and security fields, today, relying on this strong ground, we express our increasing awareness of the need to devote the greatest attention in this stage to vital fields according to the degree of contribution of these fields to the basic interests of our peoples. In this regard, it also pleases us to praise our fraternal understanding of the pursuance of a constructive and practical course in tackling the various issues wisely and patiently, realizing the importance of the positive experiences of our countries in developing the level of cooperation among them in a way that will assimilate all their energy and contribute toward the translation of the ambitions of our peoples into a reality, of which the generations of the sons of our gulf family will be proud.

Your Majesties and Your Highnesses, we are meeting under very critical regional and international circumstances which require us to confirm the role our council is playing as a factor of stability in the region. We all have the great hopes that we will develop the level of defense and security coordination to a point which will contribute to strengthening the ties among our states so that they can perform their common responsibilities. While we commend the keenness shown by the GCC states to coordinate among themselves to protect the region against the phenomena of violence and terrorism and all acts aimed at undermining our security, we reemphasize the great importance of translating this keenness into strong solidarity that can ensure the stability of our people and protect their achievements and gains against all dangers and challenges.

Our council has shown great keenness to stop the Iraq-Iran war and expressed sincere desire to bring the two sides together; our states have made every effort possible. While we affirm the importance of the continuation of regional and international efforts and mediations, we call on the leaders of the two countries to show flexibility that will open the road to these good office efforts. We also call on the international society to show more keenness to help stop this war, which has continued for a long time and whose continuation and escalation jeopardizes the interests of the region's countries and threatens world peace.

We look to the day when amity and good-neighborliness between Iraq and Iran will dominate so that security will prevail throughout the region and its peoples will enjoy stability. Then they can devote their resources and attention toward achieving their aspirations — development and progress.

Regarding the current developments in the Arab arena, while we are all pleased over the eagerness to clear the air and unify ranks, we affirm the utmost need to rise above minor differences and put our nation's supreme interest above all considerations so that it will be able to face the circumstances of this stage in a spirit of solidarity, which is indispensable, as a basic starting point for effective constructive action for the benefit of its fateful issues, foremost being the Palestinian people's issue. It is a source of satisfaction that our council has been able, praise be to God, to reflect the sincere eagerness of all of us for a sincere and constructive role on both the Arab and Islamic levels, and to express very clearly our continuing readiness to cooperate with all international groups which reciprocate the same desire based on equal interests. This will provide a good example of our joint efforts which aim at the good of our people and the international community.

Your Majesties and Highnesses, while we begin, with God's blessings and support, the meetings of the sixth session of our council, we are sure that our fraternal efforts will unite during this meeting, as they always have, in order to reach results which will ensure the advance of our march another step that will add to what we have achieved during our previous meetings — a new achievement that will express our eagerness at this stage and enrich our joint experience for the benefit of the present and future of our people.

In conclusion, we reiterate our welcome to Your Majesties and Highnesses and the members of the delegations. We wish you a good stay among your kinfolk in Oman. We affirm our eagerness to devote all our energies to contribute with you toward the success of this session, God willing. We also extend thanks to the ministerial council, the permanent committees of our council, the secretary general and his assistants, and to the secretariat for their efforts in preparing for this meeting. We pray to God to guide our steps on the road of fraternity and cooperation, grace our efforts with his full care, and grant us all support and success. He is all-hearing and responsive. Peace and God's mercy and benedictions be upon you. [applause]

Meetings Resume 4 Nov

GF041002 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0915 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 4 Nov (WAKH) — Their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders resumed their second working session in Muscat today. The Gulf leaders will discuss during this session the issues on the agenda, which include the defensive strategy of the GCC countries, the security plan, the economic plan, and reinforcement of cooperation among the GCC countries in the various fields. The GCC leaders will also review current developments in the Gulf and Arab arenas.

Second Session Concludes

GF041108 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1035 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 4 Nov (WAKH) — Their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders concluded their second working session at 1330 today Muscat local time [0930 GMT] at His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id's annex in Al-Bustan Palace Hotel.

During this session, which lasted over 3 hours, the GCC leaders discussed a number of issues on the agenda, including the means to enhance cooperation and coordination in various fields, in addition to a review of the current Arab developments. Their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders are scheduled to hold a working session at 1500 today [1100 GMT] to complete the discussion of the issues on the agenda.

Voice of the GCC Begins 8-Day Broadcast

LD012019 Kuwait KUNA in English
1846 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, Nov 1 (KUNA) — The eight day transmission of the Voice of the GCC radio started here Friday, two days before next week's meetings of the 6th session of the GCC Supreme Council.

Programs of the radio, which are broadcasted through Radio Muscat, are provided by radio stations of the six GCC states. With a two hour daily transmission, the Voice of the GCC will put on the air news from around the Gulf, press commentaries and informational programs.

The pioneer in setting up the Voice of the GCC was Radio Kuwait which initiated it during last year's GCC summit.

BAHRAIN

Heir Apparent Discusses GCC Military Unity

GF011650 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0930 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 1 Nov (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force [BDF], has affirmed that the Muscat summit comes in difficult circumstances through which the Arab Gulf region and the Arab region are passing.

He said this makes it imperative for us to increase meetings and consultations in order to achieve a high degree of integration and cooperation on all levels and on all political, economic, and security levels.

In an interview with the Omani magazine *JUND 'UMAN* in its coming issue, and broadcast by Radio Muscat today, he said that assembling the armed forces of the GCC countries under one leadership within the Peninsula Shield Force in the Hafar al-Batin area constitutes the nucleus of a military strike force that will avert any danger that might threaten the security and peace of the GCC countries. It will do so within the framework of a comprehensive military unity.

The heir apparent and BDF commander stressed that military cooperation among the GCC countries has made big steps including numerous achievements within the framework of constructive effort to emphasize the concept of joint cooperation and to bolster military capabilities. He pointed out that the assembling of the Peninsula Shield Force has been aimed at achieving combat compatibility among the forces of the GCC countries, arriving at a unified method of carrying out joint operations, and developing the spirit of joint cooperation among the brothers-at-arms. In this way they will work as one group, one leadership, and within a constant strategy to achieve integration among the GCC military forces, and to support the GCC's basic aims of preserving the security and stability of the region free from foreign ambitions and conflicts.

In his interview with *JUND 'UMAN*, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah remarked that an attack on any GCC member country is an attack on all other members. He said that the military forces in the GCC countries are not aimed against any country in or outside the region. He affirmed that the military strategy of the GCC countries depends on averting the perils that threaten the region through self-reliance, without intervention by foreign forces.

He said: We consider the military forces in the GCC countries an integral part of Arab energies in their policy, goals, and destiny. He referred to the achievements of the Bahrain Armed Forces. He said that although these forces have not long been established, they have made numerous achievements in the field of unit formation, the supply of arms and equipment, and the preparation of Bahraini cadres qualified to carry out their duty.

SAUDIA ARABIA

Defense Minister on GCC Military Cooperation

GF031840 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
0855 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 3 Nov (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, has affirmed that the Kingdom's Armed Forces represent a shield for the GCC and a strength for the Arab and Islamic nations. He said that based on constant factors and principles, the Saudi Armed Forces have acquired distinguished strength.

In a statement to *JUND 'UMAN* magazine to be published in its next issue, his royal highness said: We are very proud that the Armed Forces have achieved great progress in the fields of infrastructure, armament, and training.

Regarding military cooperation among the GCC states, his royal highness said that military cooperation and coordination among the GCC states is very satisfactory. He pointed out that continuous studies are made in light of the specified objectives and priorities concerning the establishment of joint GCC military industries.

The second deputy prime minister affirmed that any aggression against any of the GCC states will be considered an aggression against all the GCC states. He pointed out that the GCC trends are stronger than any bloc or any treaty, because the GCC has emerged from common interests based on history, geography, blood, and, foremost of all, the Islamic religion.

Concluding his statement, his royal highness wished their majesties and their highnesses, the GCC leaders, success in cooperation so that they can dignify religion and work for the well-being of their peoples. He also wished the Sultanate of Oman, under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, and the peoples of the GCC states further progress and prosperity and the Sultanate's Armed Forces progress and strength.

'Arafat Concludes Visit After Meeting King

LD012211 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
2100 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Nov (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Jeddah this evening following a 2-day visit to the Kingdom during which he met with his majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and performed the minor pilgrimage. He was seen off at the airport by the director of the Foreign Ministry's branch in jeddah, Salim Sunbul; the representative of the Fatih movement in the Kingdom, Rafiq al-Natshah; a protocol representative; and a number of officials.

UAE

President on GCC Summit, Gulf War, Egypt

GF021339 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0950 GMT 2 Nov 85

["Text" of interview with President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan by UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* and Omani newspaper *AL-WATAN* — published in their 2 November editions — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Question: Your Highness the President, a few days from now, the GCC summit will be held in Oman. How do you view this summit? What are the important issues on its agenda? Do you expect that this summit will find successful solutions to these issues?

Answer: Our hope always is that in all the meetings with brothers we will enhance unity and links among brothers. Every time new things arise. Time will bring these matters to the surface. Such matters require assessment. All know that we all can benefit from them. We pray to the Almighty that we will achieve unanimity for the benefit of the entire Arab and Muslim nation in general, and the Gulf countries in particular.

Question: The Iraq-Iran war is still raging between the two Muslim neighbors. How do you view this war? What is your opinion about its escalation? Will there be a new GCC initiative during the next GCC meetings in Muscat to stop this war and reestablish stability in the region?

Answer: The truth is that many initiatives have been made to end this devastating war between the two Muslim neighbors. These initiatives included one by the GCC countries. This war is a setback to the Muslim nation and an advance for the enemies of Islam. So far there are no signs of an end to this war and for reconciliation and views between the two countries to be brought together. It is possible that during their meetings in Muscat, the GCC will propose new ideas that will be subject to study within the framework of the keenness of all to end this war and make good moves and avert war between brothers. This is a duty which every Muslim and every true human being is anxious for.

Question: How do you view peace in the Middle East in view of the recent events in the region? Do you think that without the PLO's participation in any settlement to the Middle East crisis this crisis can be settled?

Answer: Comprehensive and just peace in the Arab and Muslim world is impossible without unity and solidarity. So long as the current fragmentation continues, this peace will be dubious. There will be no true peace without the PLO's participation in any settlement to the Middle East crisis.

Question: Fraternal Kuwait recently witnessed many bombing incidents. Do you think that these acts of terrorism were directed primarily at fraternal Kuwait, or are they aimed at the region's countries? In your opinion, what is the stand toward these acts of terrorism?

Answer: In my view, acts of terrorism against Kuwait were directed against all the region's countries, like all the disasters in the Arab world this year and last year. Unity, solidarity, and abandoning fragmentation are needed to face acts of terrorism because there have been grave losses as a result of the fragmentation and disunity which continued in the Arab world for many years. If we do not try to avoid suffering more losses, our current situation will continue.

Question: There is persistant talk about Egypt's return to the Arab world membership, which it lost after it signed the Camp David accords. How do you view this issue? It is time for Egypt to return and occupy its place among its sisters and fulfill its mission or is it not yet time to propose this issue so that arab differences will not be aggravated?

Answer: The current situation requires the entire Arab nation to be united. Arab and Muslim countries are in dire need of this.

Defense Minister Interviewed on GCC, Gulf War

GF031143 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English
3 Nov 85 p 1, 24

[Text] Minister of Defense Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid has called upon Iraq and Iran to bring an end to their five-year-old war, saying that "the AGCC member-states will spare no effort towards stopping the destructive war" at regional, Islamic and international levels.

In a wide-ranging interview with the Omani newspaper *AL-WATAN*, Shaykh Muhammad said that the AGCC countries were exerting efforts in cooperation with other peace-loving nations to halt the war and to resort to peaceful solutions that would ensure the rights of both parties.

On the AGCC defence coordination, Shaykh Muhammad said the AGCC member-states had made great strides in that direction, citing as an example the formation of the Saudi-based unified Gulf Rapid Deployment Force.

He pointed out that the AGCC members were linked by a joint defence policy based on the collective defence strategy, endorsed by the council's fourth conference of defence ministers which was held in Kuwait.

On the question of establishing military industry in the AGCC member-states, the defence minister said AGCC states were following a "correct and sound" policy to achieve the maximum integration and coordination among themselves in various fields. He said the establishment of military industry needed time and "a comprehensive study."

Referring to the UAE defence capabilities, Shaykh Muhammad said the UAE's force was to support other member-states of the AGCC and the Arab nation.

The UAE defence minister affirmed the importance of establishing a joint Arab force that would undertake the defence of the Arab states, restoring of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in addition to protecting the Arab people against dangers from any direction.

The following is a rough translation of the interview:

Question: What do you think of the security and defence coordination among the AGCC countries, and what are, in your opinion, the fruits of this cooperation?

Muhammad: I could say and affirm that the defence coordination among the AGCC states has come a long way and we have started implementing our resolutions and recommendations regarding collective defence. The Peninsula Shield Force at King Khalid Military City in Hafr Al Batin in Saudi Arabia is the first fruit of cooperation in the defence among the member countries.

Question: The Iran-Iraq war is still going on despite the efforts exerted by the AGCC states or the moves made on the international level. What are, in your opinion, the effects of this war on

the Arab Gulf region? And do you expect this war to come to an end, and are there signs that it would expand and spread?
Muhammad: The Iran-Iraq war is a war between two Muslim neighbours, and no one benefits from it except the enemies of Islamic and Arab nations. The AGCC countries have been sparing no efforts to stop the bloodshed in this devastating war, whether at regional or Islamic levels or in the framework of the efforts of non-aligned countries or the United Nations. We hope these concerted efforts would lead to positive results to save Islamic and Arab energies and turn them in the service of our just causes. The negative impact of this war does not affect only our Gulf region but it may extend to the Arab nation and the whole world, because the security of Gulf region is connected with the Arab security, as we are a part of Arab nation and our security cannot be separated from the Arab security and subsequently the Arab security is connected with world peace.

Question: In case this war spreads, what measures do you expect the AGCC states to take?

Muhammad: I think there is little possibility of the war expanding. And we, in the Gulf Cooperation Council, work with all available means in cooperation with Islamic and international organizations which exert their good offices to put an end to the war.

Question: Kuwait was recently exposed to many explosions. They were aimed to shake the security and stability in that Arab Gulf region and what important measures should be taken to face any similar incidents in any of the AGCC states?

Muhammad: The AGCC countries are linked in a joint defence policy based on a clear defence strategy which was endorsed in our fourth conference in Kuwait a few days ago. What happened in the brotherly Kuwait may happen in any member-country. We are, therefore in need, more than at any time in the past, to proceed forward in our unification march in the national Arab framework to protect the security and stability of our people and maintain the unity and independence of our lands.

Question: With regard to armament in the AGCC countries, is the UAE expected to conclude shortly any deals to import new arms?

Muhammad: We, in the UAE, purchase arms suitable to our region and do not rely on any specific body or source to import for our needs.

Question: In the context of diversification of the sources of arms, we would like to know your point of view on this matter. Is there any move to standardise and unify the quality weapons of the armies of AGCC sattes in the near future?

Muhammad: The AGCC countries pursue the policy of diversifying their sources of arms and do not depend on any specific sources. This policy protects our political action. I would like to point out that the use of different types of weapons by the armies of AGCC countries does not constitute an obstacle in the way of unifying our forces, and the Peninsula Shield at Hafr Al Batin, which includes contingents from Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait and the UAE using different types of arms.

Question: It has been frequently said that Kuwait has asked to raise the level of alertness in the AGCC countries after a number of its trade vessels were attacked or detained by Iranian Navy in the Strait of Hormuz. It was said these attacks were a threat message to Kuwait. What are your comments on this? Of late the cases of trade vessels being intercepted in the strait have increased and this constitutes a threat to international navigation. What measures should be taken in this connection to eliminate this threat?

Muhammad: The AGCC countries proceed on the correct path to coordinate their efforts and unify their ranks to protect peace and security of their peoples, and the AGCC states refuse to impair in any way the freedom of international shipping through the Hormuz which is an international strait. Nobody whosoever is allowed to impede navigation in it or close it.

Question: What is your opinion about the joint exercises which were conducted recently among the AGCC forces? What are the main benefits and lessons that emerged from these exercises — in relation to the combating spirit to the soldiers and preparedness of the AGCC armies in general?

Muhammad: The joint exercises aim at strengthening the spirit of cooperation among the cadres of our armies and translate this cooperation into reality, and to get acquainted with the systems operative in the armies of each country. Furthermore, the exercises raise the morale of our armed forces and strengthen the relationship between the officer and the soldier with regard to team work and their will to protect our countries and preserve our sovereignty and independence. They also offer him the opportunity to be briefed on the quality of arms used by the armies of different member-states.

Question: It has been said that there is a trend in the AGCC states to establish armament industries to meet their requirements. When do you think the nucleus of this industry will be started?

Muhammad: I said this in an answer to a previous question. The AGCC proceeds along the right path and in accordance with the method approved by the AGCC leaders. This means achieving the maximum levels of coordination and integration in the different aspects. The question of armament industry is among the actions which the leaders and defence ministers of AGCC countries have taken and, Insha Allah we will start implementing plans in this respect after completing the ncessary studies. There are appropriate committees being formed for this purpose and we hope they will finish their work in the near future.

Question: What level has the combating ability of the UAE armed forces achieved?

Muhammad: The UAE is a member of the AGCC and draws its strength from the strength of the sister countries in the council. We consider this as a major factor of support to Arab nation.

Question: There are some rumours circulated by certain sources that about 200 nuclear heads were ready to be fixed on to missiles by the Zionist enemy and the range of these missiles covers the entire Arab homeland and, of course, the Arab Gulf countries. The Zionist entity recently raided the PLO headquarters in Tunisia in an apparent effort to tell the Arab world and the PLO that it has a long arm capable of reaching any place in the Arab world. Doesn't that bring to the mind the issue of the Mediterranean security and the emphasis by all Arab countries on joint defence?

Muhammad: The Zionist enemy does everything possible to achieve its wanton goals which are represented in establishing a "grand Israeli state" with boundaries stretching from the Nile to the Euphrates. The continuous Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and the people of Palestine and the raid of Israeli planes on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia represent the climax of arrogance of the Zionist enemy and its aggressive and expansionist designs. All this is a bell of danger tolling at our doors and waking us up to be cautious and remain in full alert to build an Arab force to which all our energies should be directed, so as to be able to repulse all aggression against our lands and protect the Arabs from such dangers, and defend the cause of our glorious nation.

UAE

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Arrives for Talks

LD012249 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
2230 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Nov (SPA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Abu Dhabi tonight on an official visit to the United Arab Emirates within his tour of a number of Arab countries.

'Arafat is scheduled to hold talks during his visit with officials on the current situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

Confers With Heir Apparent

JN031751 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Abu Dhabi today with Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces. Durign the meeting, they reviewed recent developments in the Palestine question and results of current contacts in Arab and international arenas concerning the Palestine question, in addition to efforts being exerted to restore unity to Arab ranks as an indispensable pillar of confronting challenges to the Arab nation at this stage.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid reiterated his country's firm stand toward the Palestinian people's rights to repatriation, self-determination, and to establishing their independent state on their national soil and toward supporting the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Reportage on Visit by Pakistan's Ziaul Haq

Arrives in Cairo

NC021401 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1316 GMT on 2 November carries a live report of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's arrival at the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah. At 1318 GMT, the announcer notes that the motorcade containing President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his Pakistani guest has arrived in the palace square, and that they are reviewing an honor guard. The national anthems of both countries are played, and the announcer points out that the two presidents and their wives have received flowers from four children. The Pakistani president then begins to shake hands with senior government officials, including People's Assembly Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, Defense Minister Marshal Abu Ghazalah, and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid. While this is going on, the announcer highlights the Pakistani leader's deep interest in Islamic and Arab issues, and says that his efforts facilitated Egypt's return to the ICO. At 1328 GMT, the announcer reports that both presidents have entered the Republican Palace to begin their talks.

Mubarak Banquet Speech

NC022215 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Speech by President Husni Mubarak at a banquet given in honor of Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq on 2 November — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful and compassionate. Your Excellency, dear brother and friend, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq; Mrs Ziaul Haq; dear brothers and sisters: The faithful Egyptian people welcome you with feelings of love and appreciation as an outstanding leader of a great people and a sincere friend. You have always remained true in your love, kept your pledges, and remained a determined fighter for right and good and an advocate of peace and fraternity among nations and peoples.

The policy you are pursuing and the deeds you are performing within the Islamic community and are a clear epitome of sublime Islamic values, an indication of your deep understanding of the concept of one nation, and of your profound belief that the interests of all sons of the nation — the best ever created — are identical and not contradictory. Believers support each other like bricks in a building. Solidarity among the peoples of this nation is a historical inevitability and a moral necessity that derives its legitimacy from the will of God Almighty. The hearts of the masses of believers everywhere aspire to this solidarity. This is verified by God's word in the Koran: Verily this brotherhood of yours is a single brotherhood.

The Egyptian people recall with deep gratitude the splendid attitude which you adopted, upholding the principle that they and all the Arab people have the right to liberate their land, assert their independent will, and choose their own path to safeguarding their rights and interests. With your deep insight, you have realized that whatever is in the interest of one Arab people will necessarily protect the interests of the entire nation. This is particularly true because a great entity can only be strong if its component parts are strong and dignified and capable of confronting the challenges of the age. We also recall your solidarity with the Islamic peoples in neighboring countries in their legitimate struggle for freedom and dignity. We remember, too, your endeavors to bring about reconciliation between disputing countries and the peaceful settlement of their differences. This has been manifest in your call for a resolution of the Afghan problem through peaceful means, in such a way as to guarantee respect for the fraternal Afghan people's sovereignty, safeguard them from foreign interference and pressure, and enable them to exercise freedom of choice and direct their resources toward reconstruction, and toward social and economic development, without abandoning their cultural originality and identity.

We also appreciate your continuing efforts to improve relations between Pakistan and India. We believe that the state of these relations in the past and the stains which affected them as a result of transient circumstances cannot impair the reality of identity between Pakistani and Indian interests. There is a need for cooperation between the two countries to safeguard security and stability in that strategically important area of Asia and to strengthen the ties of solidarity within the nonaligned community. The fact is that we have perceived on the part of the Indian leadership a similar eagerness and readiness to turn over a new leaf in the history of relations between the two countries.

Furthermore, we agree with you on the need for intensive efforts to stop the war which is going on between Iran and Iraq. The continuation of this destructive war will have grave repercussions for the Islamic nation, weaken the spirit of the community, and shake its sense of unity. This is in addition to the unjustifiable depletion of the two countries' resources and the ruin of their strength. We appeal to those states which play a central role in the ICO to revive their initiative, formulate a position calling for a speedy end to the war, and get the two sides to lay their differences on the negotiating table.

Brother and dear friend President Ziaul Haq, you have always been at the forefront of the forces that uphold Arab rights and support the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their state on their own land, as a precondition for the achievement of peace and for arriving at an acceptable formula for coexistence between Israel and the neighboring Arab states. You referred to this clearly in the speech which you delivered in the UN General Assembly a few days ago. As you know, we are seeking, with the support of friendly and peace-loving forces, to promote peace efforts so that a comprehensive and just solution to this problem may be achieved, ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of each side.

We believe that this goal can most effectively be accomplished by the convening of an international conference in which all the parties concerned will participate, foremost among which is the PLO. We believe that the PLO must be enabled to play its role and take its responsibility as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We also reject attempts aimed at excluding the PLO from efforts to reach a settlement and at distorting its image or shrinking its role. We hope that those who are making these attempts will realize, before it is too late, the dangerous consequences and the many negative repercussions which could result if they continue along this course.

We must all concede that the decision in this regard should be left to the Palestinian people alone. There can be no mandate over the people's will and no confiscation of their freedom.

You will also agree with us on the need to adopt a firmer and more effective position against the racist practices of the minority government in South Africa. Its insistence on maintaining the apartheid policy constitutes a blatant challenge to mankind everywhere.

Dear brothers and friends, I was pleased to meet with my brother President Ziaul Haq when I visited his fraternal country in April 1983. We have also met in many international forums. Every time we have met, my appreciation of the wisdom of this leader, his foresight, and sincere sentiments has increased. Our meetings were devoted to serving relations of solidarity and brotherhood between the two countries and peoples and to defending the causes of the Islamic nation. They were also devoted to serving the interests of all the peoples of the third world who are struggling for the establishment of a new economic system to provide greater justice and equal opportunities for development and progress.

I have no doubt that the talks which we will hold during this visit will add to what we have accomplished and will give considerable impetus to cooperation between us in all fields.

Permit me to call on you to stand up and salute Egypt's distinguished guest, President Ziaul Haq, and his wife; all friends present and all the friendly Pakistani people, and the close friendship between the two peoples. May God grant us success. God's peace and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Ziaul Haq Dinner Speech

NC030601 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2035 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text]Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA)—General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, has emphasized that any settlement to the Middle East crisis must be comprehensive if it is to be lasting and internationally accepted. Toward this end, he declared his country's support for convening an international conference on the Middle East.

The Pakistani president made these remarks in a speech which he delivered during a dinner bqnquet held in his honor by President Husni Mubarak at 'Abidin Palace this evening. President Ziaul Haq expressed his interest in President Husni Mubarak's initiative to revive the talks aimed at finding a just, lasting, and peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis. He described the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as a positive development.

The Pakistani president appealed to Iraq and Iran to adopt more flexible positions stemming from the true spirit of Islam. He affirmed that Pakistan will continue its efforts to find a just and fair solution to this conflict acceptable to both parties.

The following is the text of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Thanks be to God and blessings and peace be upon the last of the prophets. Your Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Madam Husni Mubarak, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: It is indeed a great privilege and honor for me and for the members of my delegation to visit the Arab Republic of Egypt. I wish to take this opportunity to express my extreme gratitude for the warm welcome and the generous hospitality which have been extended to us since our arrival.

Before I go any further, please allow me, Mr President, to declare that I feel at a slight disadvantage speaking after your eloquent address, which was couched in the language of the Koran in such a profound manner. I hope that you do not expect me to do the same. However, I will try my best. On behalf of myself, my wife, and the members of my delegation, I would like to express gratitude to you from the bottom of my heart for the most generous welcome and hospitality which we have received since we landed at Cairo Airport.

Egypt and Pakistan are bound together by the strong bonds of Islamic heritage and history. Proceeding from its understanding of this valuable heritage, Pakistan attaches great importance to its relations with Egypt. We have followed the prominent progress achieved by the Arab Republic of Egypt in the economic domain with interest and admiration. We would like to learn from your experience. It is also a matter of great pleasure for us to share our own experience with you and to benefit from doing so. We are satisfied to see our bilateral relations constantly expanding, a matter which reflects a mutual desire for fruitful cooperation between us. An exchange of delegations between our two countries can contribute to defining this cooperation in the areas of trade, education, agriculture, and industry. We hope that the discussions undertaken during my visit will lead to further progress in this direction.

Your Excellency, we are following the ongoing tragic war between Iran and Iraq with extreme anxiety. In its capacity as a member of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, Pakistan is exerting every effort to end this destructive crisis. Whether it be at the ICO, within the Nonaligned Movement, or at the United Nations, we have continued our efforts to find a just and fair solution acceptable to both countries. We appeal to our Iranian and Iraqi brothers to adopt more flexible positions which stem from the true spirit of Islam, free from any malice or bitterness. If left uncontrolled, it will not only lead to the devastation of their fertile land and to the annihilation of the best of their youth, but it will also give rein to the forces which threaten the very principle of the Islamic nation.

The unresolved Middle East crisis poses a grave threat to world peace and security. Israel insistently seeks to Judaize the occupied Arab territory, to terrorize the Arab population, and to profane the Islamic holy places, thereby violating the norms of civilized behavior and international laws.

We cannot forget the latest tragedy in Lebanon as a result of Israel's severe offensive, a move which has annihilated and displaced thousands of Palestinian men, women, and children. These victims are living under conditions that are completely unacceptable to the civilized world. Israel's lack of respect for international law was proven last month when Israeli military aircraft bombed the PLO headquarters in Tunis. It was a treacherous and cowardly aggression against the Republic of Tunisia and an act of terrorism which intended to destroy Arab efforts to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Middle East. We strongly condemn this action and reassert our solidarity with the Tunisian Government and people, as well as our support for the Palestinian people's just and noble cause. We also support the right of our fraternal brethren in the Arab Republic of Egypt to safeguard their national sovereignty and dignity, and we support their arduous efforts to achieve a just and permanent peace.

Pakistan has always supported the cause of its Arab and Palestinian brothers and has placed its weight behind their demands. This support is manifested in the resolutions of the United Nations, the Arab League, and the ICO. These resolutions pertain to Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all the Arab territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and the Tabah area, and to the Palestinian people's inalienable right to establish their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO , their sole representative.

We believe that any settlement to the Middle East crisis must be comprehensive if it is to be permanent and internationally acceptable. Therefore, we support the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East, as was outlined in the Fes Arab summit peace plan of 1982. We also support the UN resolution which calls on all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to participate on an equal footing and with the same rights.

We have followed with interest Your Excellency's initiative to revive the talks aimed at finding a just, permanent, and peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis. We consider the agreement reached between Jordan and the PLO in February to be a positive development. We feel that both superpowers shoulder a great responsibility to help break the deadlock, to balance the stands of the participants in the talks, and to ensure the rights of all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Your Excellency, despite repeated appeals by the United Nations for the withdrawal of military forces, Afghanistan has been suffering from foreign occupation for the last 6 years. The long-range complications of the Afghan problem constitute a danger not only to the security and stability of neighboring countries, but also to world peace. This crisis will also have a negative effect on the policy of detente between East and West.

Although we are not expecting an early solution to this crisis, the current indirect talks under UN supervision have led to positive results on several sensitive issues. The basic obstacle which must still be overcome is the drawing up of a timetable for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. Foreign military intervention has forced approximately one-fourth of the Afghan population to take refuge in neighboring countries. Approximately 3 million Afghans have entered Pakistan. We have granted them refuge out of humanitarian considerations and in keeping with the principle of Islamic fraternity. Despite the fact that the international community contributes considerably to providing them with refuge, we are still spending more than half the funds necessary to give this relief. It is a task which involves exhausting financial burdens in view of Pakistan's limited resources.

Pakistan will continue to press for a political settlement of the Afghan problem. This should be based on the resolutions of the United Nations and the ICO calling for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, the return of the refugees to their homes with security and honor, the restoration of Afghanistan's nonaligned and independent identity, and the right of the Afghan people to adopt the political system that suits them.

We truly appreciate the continuing support which Egypt has been lending to our principled position on Afghanistan, as well as the humanitarian assistance which Egypt has given to our Afghan brothers in their time of need. The just cause of the Afghan people will inevitably triumph, God willing, because it is a cause supported by the forces of justice.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Pakistani people and the Afghan refugees, allow me, Mr President, to take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency, your government, and the Egyptian people our sincere thanks for this assistance, which came at the right time. The assistance which you have kindly given us has provided care for 3 million Afghan refugees. We express to you our appreciation for this.

Pakistan believes in the principle of good neighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. In this spirit we are seeking to normalize our relations with India. We are determined to remove all the barriers that stand in the way of establishing cordial relations and understanding between our two countries. I think that we have already gone a long way in this direction. This is evident from the high-level contacts in the political and official spheres, and the successful meeting of the joint Pakistani-Indian committee in New Delhi last July. We have also joined a regional cooperation program with India and other Southeast Asian countries to strengthen peace and harmony in our region and to promote economic development.

Excellency, Pakistan supports the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and has offered India inspection of nuclear facilities on a recioprocal basis. We have often declared that we have neither the ability nor the desire to build nuclear weapons and that we do not possess them. But we are determined not to give up our just right to seek nuclear energy and to have a nuclear research program for peaceful purposes.

Our great nieghbor the PRC is always a friend. It enhances our security. Its material and moral support remains a source of strength to us. We truly and gladly appreciate our close relations with it. We strongly believe that the PRC is totally committed to the principles of peaceful coexistence. It has greatly contributed to the establishment of peace in Asia and the world.

Excellency, the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid which is blatantly exercised by Pretoria is contrary to the spirit of Islam and a defiance of the international community. If the members of the UN Security Council want to save South Africa from a bloodbath, they must implement the demand by the majority of states for economic sanctions to be imposed against the racist regime to compel it to give way to the forces of justice and freedom.

Pakistan shares Egypt's dissatisfaction at the indecisive results of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. In order to avoid a world economic crisis, it is necessary to make an objective assessment of the state of the world economy and to adopt confidence building measures to revive world economic cooperation. In today's interlinked world, the problems of debt, the movement of resources, protectionism, and the industrialization of the developing countries can be solved in an integral manner. It is wrong for the developed countries to think that they will continue in unlimited prosperity at the expense of the developing states of the third world.

The international situation is still being dominated by competing major powers, and there is no way to pacify it. This has led to an escalation in the arms race. Since we fully realize the danger inherent in this competition in our region, we are determined to adopt an independent foreign policy and to adhere to the principles of nonalignment. Although we seek to be friends with everyone and do not wish to antagonize anyone, we still will not fail to defend our independence, the integrity of our territory, and our Muslim identity.

Your Excellency, the region in which Egypt and Pakistan are situated is suffering from complex problems of enormous dimensions. We believe that the unity of Arab and Islamic states is not only a basic virtue, but an urgent necessity for their survival. We are faced with enormous challenges. This demands that there be more periodic consultations and better coordination between us. I came here with this spirit in mind. Our goal is to work with Egypt and with those states which adopt similar stands that serve the cause of justice and peace in our region and in the world.

In conclusion, I would like to again express our extreme gratitude for being among our Egyptian brothers and sisters, and our great appreciation for your kind hospitality. However, I would like to put on record here, Mr President, that the kind words which you have uttered about our modesty are more than we deserve.

We are here to meet with my brother President Husni Mubarak, the leader of the largest and most prominent Arab state and the cradle of civilization. It is a country well known in the East, West, North, and South.

Civilization began here at this crossroads. Here, too, is a wise man, my brother President Husni Mubarak, who is working to serve his country in the best possible manner.

I am here to learn from his experience and expertise. I can only praise this great leader and this great state, the great state of Egypt. We stand together with you, not in our capacity as one of the developing states, but in our role as one of the Islamic states. I implore God to crown our efforts with success.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to ask you to join me in extending sincere wishes for long life, good health, and happiness to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and to his wife. We extend sincere wishes of good health and happiness to all our friends who are present here, of prosperity for the Arab Republic of Egypt, of progress for its people, of constant growth for Egyptian-Pakistani relations, and of peace for our region and the world.

Holds Talks With Mubarak

NC031247 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1100 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mohammad Ziaul Haq held their first round of talks today. They met in camera at first and were later joined by members of both the Egyptian and Pakistani delegations.

The Egyptian delegation includes Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Majid Radwan, minister of state for the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council and head of the escort assigned to the Pakistani guest; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, Armed Forces chief of staff; Dr Usamah al-Baz, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; Ambassador Wafa' Hijazi, director of the Asian Desk at the Foreign Ministry; and Sami Haybah, Egypt's ambassador to Pakistan.

The members of the Pakistani delegation are: Yaqub Ali Kahn, minister of foreign affairs; Raja Mohammed Zafarul Haq, Pakistan's ambassador in Cairo; Niaz Naik, secretary of Foreign Ministry; Abdul Majid Mufti, deputy minister of information; (Waliullah Kharshagi), deputy minister of foreign affairs; Major General Abdul Wahid Malik, chief of staff; Major General Anwar Masoud; deputy minister of defense; and Tayyib Siddiqi, director general of the Foreign Ministry.

Prime Minister Remarks

NC031406 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Official talks between Presidents Husni Mubarak and Mohammad Ziaul Haq began at Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace this morning, while members of the Egyptian and Pakistani delegations held a similar round of discussions. The two presidents met for 2 hours before holding an expanded meeting that was attended by members of the Egyptian and Pakistani delegations.

At the end of the talks, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi said: It is a great honor for the Egyptian Government and people to welcome Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and his delegation. He added: The talks included an exchange of views on international issues, with special emphasis on the Middle East, Lebanon, Afghanistan, the Gulf War, and other subjects. Our positions were identical.

Dr Lutfi noted that bilateral relations in the political, military, and economic fields were discussed. In addition, a decision was made to set up joint committees to strengthen various aspects of bilateral cooperation. New agreements between the two countries will be signed, and others will be renewed. The conferees also decided to give a strong impetus to bilateral trade.

AL-AHRAM Details 'Arafat's Upcoming Visit

NC012115 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2025 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Cairo within 2 or 3 days leading a high-level Palestinian delegation. He will hold official talks with President Husni Mubarak and senior Egyptian officials.

Reporting this in its issue tomorrow, *AL-AHRAM* says that the talks will involve strengthening Egyptian-Palestinian relations in all fields, examining the foundation of future movement in light of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the possibilities of joint Palestinian-Egyptian-Jordanian diplomatic and political moves, and the means of bolstering Arab solidarity.

AL-AHRAM adds that 'Arafat will brief Mubarak on the latest developments since his recent tour of Arab capitals and the results of the latest Jordanian-Palestinian summit between King Husayn and 'Arafat in Amman. Egyptian-Palestinian relations and joint coordination between Cairo and the PLO will also be discussed.

PLO Representative in Cairo Zuhdi al-Qidrah said that 'Arafat's visit to Cairo will last several days. During the visit, the developments in the situation since the criminal Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the incident of the Italian ship and subsequent events, and Egypt's courageous and responsible stand in dealing with all resulting problems will be comprehensively assessed.

According to *AL-AHRAM*, the delegation is expected to include a number of senior Fatah and PLO officials, including Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Hani al-Hasan, PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, PLO Representative in Tunis Hakam Bal'awi, PLO Representative in Cairo Zuhdi al-Qidrah, and PNC member Sa'id Kamal.

Al-Baz Confers With Palestinian Delegation

NC022149 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2020 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, today met with the Palestinian delegation currently visiting Cairo. This delegation includes Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee Member; Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, alias Abu al-Hawl, Fatah Central Committee member; and Zuhdi al-Qidrah, PLO and Fatah representative in Cairo.

During the meeting, the conferees reviewed recent events in the region, particularly the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the incident involving the cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, and the interception of the civilian Egyptian airliner by U.S. military warplanes.

Reportage on 'Aziz Trips To Circulate Saddam Memo

JORDAN TIMES Details Memo

JN020756 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Nov 85 p 1

[By Hamadeh Fara'neh, special to the *JORDAN TIMES]*

[Text] Amman — Iraq is circulating a memorandum reaffirming Arab support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the memorandum has already secured the endorsement of Jordan and the PLO, according to informed sources.

The sources told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the memo, written by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, was carried by Iraqi envoys to Arab heads of state for approval. The document will be sent to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev when they meet in Geneva for summit talks on Nov. 19-20, the sources said.

The memo will make clear the Arab support for the PLO and urge the two superpowers to support efforts for a just and comprehensive Middle East peace settlement based on U.N. resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian problem, according to the sources.

The memo includes a reaffirmation of the Arab recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and stressed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and an independent state, the sources said. It also includes the Arab adherence to the peace plan approved unanimously at the Fes summit in 1982, they said.

The sources also disclosed that President Husayn, His Majesty King Husayn, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the amir of Kuwait have signed the memo. Iraqi envoys are touring Arab states to meet with Arab leaders to secure their signature on the memo, the sources said.

Reports from Cairo said on Friday Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz had an hour of talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and delivered a message from President Husayn. President Mubarak and Mr. 'Aziz discussed the Middle East situation and bilateral relations, Egyptian officials were quoted as saying by news agencies.

Mr. 'Aziz told reporters on arrival in Cairo Thursday night his visit was "part of ongoing consultations between the two countries on the situation in the Middle East." He upheld the PLO as a partner in any Arab-Israeli peace talks. Asked about the recent cycle of violence in the Middle East which Israel blamed on the PLO, Mr. 'Aziz said: "Whatever happens, Iraq and all Arab countries consider the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The AP reported from Rabat that Morocco's King Hassan II will be meeting soon with President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev to explain the position of the Arab countries on the Mideast conflict.

Minister Denies Report

JN030950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim today denied reports published in the *JORDAN TIMES* about an Iraqi initiative on what has been described as peace in the Middle East. The Iraqi minister said that the mission of President Saddam Husayn's envoy to the Arab countries had nothing to do with any such initiative.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim added that President Saddam Husayn's messages to Arab kings and leaders, delivered by Iraqi envoys during the past few days, deal with another Arab issue which will be made public at a future time.

'Aziz Returns 1 Nov

JN011818 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad from Cairo this evening. During the visit, Tariq 'Aziz delivered a written message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak from President Saddam Husayn dealing with the current Arab situation. Tariq 'Aziz delivered similar messages to the leaders of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the YAR.

'Aziz Makes Second Tour

JN030848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad at dawn today following brief visits to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Tariq 'Aziz conveyed a written message from President Saddam Husayn to His Majesty King Husayn and a verbal message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with the current Arab situation and ways of dealing with it.

Kurdish Movements Considering Rapprochement

GF011537 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 31 Oct 85 pp 1, 9

[Text] Recently there have been serious developments in the Iraq-Iran war. Sources have disclosed to *AL-WATAN* that most armed Kurdish movements in northern Iraq which have been against the Baghdad regime have begun to seriously think about rapprochement with the Iraqi authorities. These sources added that these groups might have already begun their approach to and contacts with the Iraqi Government to achieve a rapprochement of views, especially concerning the war between them which has been going on for several years. These sources said that the leadership of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP], the main party in the northern region of Iraq, under Mas'ud al-Barazani is the party pushing for some sort of expiation with the government. The rest of the armed movements have begun to support the KDP stand.

Recently, there have been discussions among these movements to unite their stands on the subject of reconciliation and strengthen their negotiating position. These sources said that the Kurdish movements might have actually begun their contacts with the Iraqi Government. They added: These developments have come following Iran's request that they dissolve their organizations and hand in their arms in some small areas which were under Kurdish control until a short while ago. Instead, a group was created in these areas under the name Hizbullah.

These sources added: The Iranian measure made the Kurdish movements support the government against continued Iranian attacks designed to penetrate into an independent country and infringe upon its sovereignty. The Kurds are well-trained and accustomed to fighting, especially in mountainous areas. Their siding with the Iraqi war effort will bolster the Iraqi defense along its main front, especially in the northern region which has been subjected to aggressive attacks by Iran.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi Communist Party has also seriously begun to instigate its armed elements against Iranian attacks because their armed elements have also been subjected to Iranian provocations in trying to disarm them.

French To Supply 24 F-1 Mirage Aircraft in 1986

GF011500 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 31 Oct 85 p 18

[Excerpt] *AL-SIYASAH* learned that an agreement will be signed within the next few weeks between the Iraqi Government and Dassault company, which manufactures French F-1 Mirage aircraft. The agreement pertains to a deal for F-1 Mirage aircraft. This deal includes 24 planes supplied with Exocet missiles which can hit and destroy maritime targets. According to the agreement, Iraq will receive 24 planes in equal installments during 1986. Negotiations over this deal began a few months ago between Iraq and officials of the French Dassault company.

Planes Hit 'Maritime Target' Near Iranian Shores

JN041229 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1218 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — Iraqi planes attacked a large maritime target near Iranian shores this afternoon. An Iraqi military source told INA that the raid took place at 1237 [0937 GMT] today. The source affirmed that the Iraqi planes returned to their bases safely after hitting the maritime target.

Communiques Report Latest Combat Operations

2-3 Nov Activities

JN031735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,009 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces continue their heroic defense of Iraq — country of might, loftiness, and great accomplishments.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. As long as the Iranian regime continues to insist on aggression, our responsibility toward our country, represented by imposing peace on the despotic clique, makes it incumbent on us to prevent this clique from utilizing its resources in financing its war machine and to destroy its remnants at the battlefronts.

In implementation of this, the hero eagles of the air carried out a new raid on Khark Island installations at 1110 [0810 GMT] today. After setting their targets on fire, they returned to the homeland with their aircraft both safe and proud. Praised be God, supporter of the faithful.

2. Our capable artillery men in the East Basra III Army Corps sector delivered vehement strikes against enemy positions, destroying three positions, damaging one excavator, and burning one ammunition dump. Fire was seen rising from the dump.

3. A brave patrol from our units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector captured one enemy boat along with one medium-caliber machinegun, three Kalashnikov rifles, two wireless sets, and quantities of hardware and equipment. One infantry position was destroyed and two enemy soldiers were killed elsewhere in the same sector.

4. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector used artillery to destroy one personnel shelter and kill one soldier. They also destroyed one infantry position and one heavy machinegun emplacement, killing its crew.

5. One of our patrols brought one Kalashnikov, along with quantities of hardware and equipment, from the no-man's-land in the I Army Corps northern sector. One enemy boat was also destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. Fleeing the persecution of the Khomeyniite authorities, a new group of Iranian civilians, including school children, defected to our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of the clique of evil and aggression shelled al-Qurnah and Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 November 1985

1-2 Nov Activities

JN021736 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,008 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces men are vying with each other in inflicting the gravest losses on the enemy so as to keep the heads of the Iraqis high and those of the ignorant, tyrant Iranian rulers low.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force planes continue to direct their strikes at enemy resources and remnant forces. Today, our planes carried out the following missions:

a. At 1150 [0850 GMT] today, our brave eagles of the air carried out a daring raid on Khark Island's installations.

b. Our Air Force planes carried out lightning raids on enemy remnants in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector. Our planes launched 81 combat missions during which our eagles wrought ruination and destruction on enemy supplies and equipment and inflicted heavy casualties. Having carried out their missions with outstanding courage and accurance, they returned to their bases, safe and triumphant. God be praised.

2. A small enemy group attempted to advance toward our positions in the I Army Corps northern sector, but our fighters opened fire and forced the group to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed one infantry position and killed all those manning it. One of our patrols brought from the no-man's-land in the same sector two rifles and various equipment which the enemy had left in previous battles.

3. One medium machinegun and one infantry position were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the East Basra III Army Corps sector. One infantry position was destroyed and those manning it were killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

4. One machinegun emplacement and one vehicle were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector and one infantry position and one vehicle were destroyed in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

5. While carrying out its duties in the no-man's-land in the V Army Corps northern sector, one of our patrols found two rifles and other equipment which the enemy had abandoned in previous battles.

6. Escaping the injustice of the Iranian ruling clique, new groups of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our forward units, bringing their weapons with them. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 November 1985

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31 Oct-1 Nov Activities

JN011739 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,007 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Wherever the suspects in Tehran insist on pursuing aggression, our strength increases, our blows become continuous, and our brave men vie with one another on the battlefield.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. A courageous force from our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector carried out a daring raid on enemy positions. Using all types of weapons, our force killed six enemy soldiers, wounded many others, and destroyed one medium-caliber machinegun and one weapons emplacement. Our force safely returned to its positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed two shelters and one infantry position.

2. Several of our forward formations, using artillery and mortars, pounded enemy positions, engineering works, and weapons positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed an iron tower and two infantry positions.

3. One small enemy boat was destroyed and all its occupants killed, and one raft, five rifles, and one launcher were captured in the East Tigris III Army Corps sector.

4. One of our units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector sighted three enemy boats which were trying to approach its positions. Our unit pounded them with its weapons, destroying one boat, whose occupants were killed, while the rest fled.

5. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. Two patrols of our forward units in the V Army Corps northern sector, while carrying out their duties, captured seven rifles of different makes, one 23mm caliber machinegun, one launcher, and quantities of military hardware the enemy left behind in previous battles. They were evacuated to our units' positions.

7. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The rancorous enemy forces shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1985

King Husayn Addresses Parliament 2 November

JN021120 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0923 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Speech by King Husayn from the throne at the inauguration of the Jordanian Parliament's third ordinary session in Amman — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives: In the name of God Almighty, we inaugurate this third ordinary session of the 10th Parliament and praise God Almighty for having enabled you during the previous ordinary and extraordinary session, which has continued nonstop for 1 year, to entrench the pillars of the constitutional process which we have sought to protect and reinforce, and to establish its noble traditions in our beloved Jordan as a course of life and a beacon for sound democratic rule. I feel overwhelmed with pleasure as we record with pride the constructive practical effort that has been manifested by the cooperation between the executive and legislative authorities in the issuance, improvement, and amendment of legislation and laws in the service of the homeland and the citizens. Thus, the Jordanian experiment has become a lofty example worthy of emulation in the jurisprudence of consultative rule, to which all the peoples of our Arab nation and the peoples of the Third World in general aspire. It also constitutes a revival of the golden ages of Arab Islamic ideals and values, which made our nation the best nation brought to mankind. All of us — ruler and ruled — share common responsibility through communication, harmony, love, and supremacy of the law.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, if my pride in your achievements is great, what gives me satisfaction is the government's action, in accordance with our directives, in carrying out wider steps in local government by applying a system of decentralization and a system of administrative divisions that reflect the overwhelming development changes that have taken place and the major increase in population in various parts of the kingdom, in the cities, desert, villages, and various other centers. Thus, the citizens' choice of their municipalities, local councils, and other local government institutions has become a sacred right which they are exercising and a duty which our government will strongly preserve and apply.

Firm democracy begins from the solid ground of reality which constitutes the base of a big pyramid that rises step by step to the apex. Genuine democracy is represented by making decisions on the ground of reality and at all levels. Democracy is not a glittering slogan without content. In realizing these sublime objectives and guaranteeing a wider and more comprehensive representation of all citizens everywhere in the kingdom, my government will submit to your esteemed House of Representatives a new electoral law embodying and reinforcing these principles and objectives. [applause]

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, Jordan has been and will continue to be proud of its great military traditions and brave armed forces, which constitute the homeland's shield and impregnable barrier to repulse any aggression against its sovereignty, integrity, and security. The Jordan Arab Army has a firm, distinct mission that it has inherited from the great Arab revolution to defend the Arab nation everywhere, liberate its occupied sacred territory, and achieve its independence, unity, and might. [applause]

Thus, we are giving our armed forces absolute priority in our thinking and planning. We will under no circumstances spare any effort in strengthening them, providing them with the most modern weapons and equipment, and maintaining their high standard of training. We would like to affirm here that we are determined to ensure our requirements of the most modern weapons and equipment from all the available sources, regardless of the obstacles being placed in our way.

I would like to record with deep satisfaction that the National Service Law is being implemented precisely and comprehensively and that it has become an indivisible part of our society's life. It is supplying our armed forces with massive manpower that is equipped with determination and knowledge as well as readiness to make any sacrifices in defense of the homeland. I would also like to record with deep satisfaction my government's action in beginning to carry out the Popular Army Law, which your esteemed parliament approved during its previous session. The law has begun to be implemented in Al-Balqa' Governorate. We are trying hard to expand its scope and ensure its requirements until it covers the entire homeland and Jordan becomes an armed people and a fortress on which all plans of aggression are wrecked. [applause]

My government is also paying great attention to improving the public security and civil defense organs by providing them with the most mondern systems and equipment because the stability and cohesion of the domestic front is the basis of all productive and creative work. In any case, public security finds in the honorable citizen a partner in ensuring peace, order, and stability on the basis of everyone's belief that every citizen is a guard wherever his place of work and residence may be. [applause]

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, from this rostrum I extend to our steadfast, faithful kinfolk in our occupied territory — in the precious West Bank, in Gaza, and in immortal Arab Jerusalem, the beacon of our hearts — greetings from the bottom of our hearts, greetings of pride, appreciation, and admiration for their lofty, heroic steadfastness that is challenging daily the harshest form of occupation in modern history.

Our kinfolk are facing all sorts of coercion, intransigence, brute force, and deprivation, which are aimed at the Arab and Islamic existence that is deeply rooted in history. This is a fateful challenge which not only threatens our genuine Arab people in Palestine, but also constitutes a starting point for threats to the Arab and Islamic existence throughout our vast area of civilization. It is an attempt to impose hegemony on our nation through the unlimited backing of world powers that support this aggression.

Our kinfolk's daily suffering has reached the point where one cannot remain silent or uncaring. My government will continue to shoulder its pan-Arab responsihility by extending aid to our steadfast kinfolk within its limited capabilities as it has done since 1967, although the limited aid extended by the brother

Arab countries through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee has decreased in the past few years to an extent that calls for deep concern. This is happening at a time when the occupied territory is witnessing a rise in unemployment, absence of work opportunities, confiscation of land, water, resources, and property, and imposition of monstrous taxes. We are dutybound to act immediately with our Arab brothers to hold a high-level emergency meeting to study all aspects of the situation so that we can avert a catastrophe, God forbid.

Backing the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territory, in addition to its humanitarian aspects which are dictated by the duties of brotherhood, chivalry, and honor, is organically linked with the entire pan-Arab security. Although our kinfolk have been suffering under the hateful occupation for over 18 years, their steadfastness on their land constitutes the basic fact on which we rely in restoring our usurped rights. Hence, entrenching the Palestinian people's adherence to their land is the first pillar in my government's policy toward the occupied territory. [applause] Hence, too, my government continues its efforts to revise the measures and instructions that regulate and modernize our ties with the kinfolk there and their ties with us in order to promote relations and extend help to the citizens and facilitate both their travel and the transportation of their agricultural and industrial products.

Within this context, my government has actually started to survey the development needs of the occupied territory and to define the more feasible areas through careful and thorough study as a step toward drafting a general plan and detailed programs for economic and social development in the occupied territory, in the hope that they will be implemented as soon as they are completed in accordance with the available resources.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, regarding our external relations, my government has followed a balanced, serious, and pan-Arab policy that springs from this country's deep-rooted history of Arabism and Islam, from its widely open doors to all states, from its long experience in the Arab movement, from its middle-of-the-road position in the Arab group, and from our deep conviction that Arab solidarity is imposed by joint Arab life, united interests, and the same future, and dictated by our commitment to the Arab League Charter, the collective Arab Defense Pact, and the Arab summit resolutions.

From this premise, we consider our major Arab problems to be the joint responsibility of the Arab states. This responsibility requires unifying and coordinating these efforts and directing them toward tackling these problems in order to realize pan-Arab aims and aspirations. Our conviction of the need for joint Arab action has been strengthened by the painful fragmentation in Arab ranks and the inter-Arab struggle. It is enhanced by the conflicting policies and trends among the sister Arab states in facing their fateful issues and their hesitation in convening the scheduled Arab meetings that are required by events. Hence our consent to attend the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, which called for pooling the Arab nation's resources, renouncing Arab differences, effecting solidarity among the Arab states, and forming committees to effect reconciliation among the Arab brothers.

Based on the emergency summit resolutions and the noble efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Tunisia, and the Arab League secretary general, meetings were held in Jeddah and Riyadh, at the invitation of his highness the Saudi crown prince, between the prime ministers of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic in order to review their relations in a spirit that was characterized by frankness, brotherhood, and concern over the supreme Arab interests.

Naturally, these meeting constituted a good starting point in view of the natural ties between the two countries and the sincere efforts of the conferees. These meetings will be resumed so as to cover every question on which there was disagreement and in order to promote common interests and strengthen good-neighborliness.

Our concern is to return to this nation its vitality, position, solidarity, and strong stand. We seek this continuous action within an Arab framework and through the efforts we exert within a broader international environment to achieve our nation's interests and to serve its just causes.

The Palestine question is the center of our concern within the framework of joint Arab action. In addition to being the central Arab cause, the Palestine question has been and will continue to be our main concern in Jordan because it penetrates the heart of every individual among the sons of our people and enters each of our homes. We consider it our destiny which we are facing with full honor, bravery, and loyalty. It is a question of an aggression that we must repulse and a right that we must restore. Hence, our activities and moves, including our joint action with the PLO, aim at shaking the pillars of the fait accompli which is being entrenched in the current state of no peace-no war. We have endeavored and are still endeavoring to turn the spotlights and enlighten the minds on the principles on which peace in the Middle East can be based. Our action has been a link in the chain of joint Arab action, one of its doors, and an effective dynamic starting point on the solid basis crystallized by the Fes summit.

We will continue to shoulder our pan-Arab and national duty to this sacred cause. We will carry out our responsibilities to the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on legitimate international bases and what has been decided by the United Nations concerning the Palestine question and the Middle East crisis within the framework of an international conference attended by all the concerned parties to the dispute. Without this, there will be no course to peace. Without this, the Middle East region will remain in permanent turmoil and continuous tension threatening stability in the region and world peace. History will under no circumstances record that we have succumbed to Israel's intransigence and the policy of the fait accompli it is pursuing or that we have conceded any of our legitimate rights.

Our persistent and continuous action, which is based on Arab solidarity and reinforced by our strong and excellent foreign relations with all countries, will lead us to victory and security.

I presented the Palestinian cause at the United Nations on its 40th anniversary in the presence of the greatest number of world leaders and presidents. I placed the international organization before its responsibilities concerning the Palestinian question, which began at the United Nations, which, in turn, has been living with it. Today it is called the Middle East problem. I felt the deep impression that our presentation made there and the large-scale response to our good appeal. We have been sincerely working to open the path of peace because, in addition to the voice of our conscience, we are responsible for this cause before God, before the people, and before history. Our sublime aim is to deliver our kinfolk under occupation from their plight, regain the usurped Arab territory, and the Arab and Palestinian rights. Our efforts are part of the joint Arab effort. If the Arab efforts are strong and united our efforts will become strong and united, and if they are weak our efforts will be wasted.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, the continuing Iranian aggression against fraternal Iraq will remain a source of concern for us and will continue to be a great pan-Arab concern. From the beginning of this aggression, we stood by our Iraqi brothers, who gave a glorious example of bravery, cohesion, and sacrifice in their just defense of their territory and nation. Regrettably, the successive Arab, international, and Islamic efforts to convince Iran to renounce the idea of war and accept peace on the basis of peaceful dialogue between the two Muslim neighbors have not succeeded so far. These efforts must continue so that Iran becomes convinced that the path of peace between two states united by the same religion, long history, and common culture is the only path to solve their differences. We will continue to stand by fraternal Iraq and support its right to defense itself and its nation and back its call for solving the dispute by peaceful means.

As for dear Lebanon, pain is wringing our hearts because of the daily tragedies and disasters on Lebanese soil, disasters and tragedies that are made by the sons of Lebanon themselves. We call on the ancient Lebanese people to return to their senses and have mercy on themselves, their country, and the future generations.

Disasters have continued to beset the various countries of our nation. The drought disaster that hit fraternal Sudan has prompted us to rush relief and aid to it. We appealed to rich fraternal states to face up to their duty and help Sudan develop its economy and improve the living conditions of its people in order to avoid a repeat of this disaster.

Brother Senators and Representatives, while we depend on God Almighty in all our actions and objectives, we also consider our people the first element in helping us to assume our duties and responsibilities. Our great, generous people who have carried out the construction boom in our sacred Jordanian homeland deserve all the assistance and services we can give them. For this reason, and for the sake of continuing the construction work and elevating the edifice, my government has taken very sensible and serious practical organizational steps to exploit the land, increase resources, and benefit the citizen by ensuring his well-being and self-sufficiency.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, during the previous session of your esteemed Parliament, my government continued its work to draw up new, integrated, and comprehensive plans for the present and future of our Jordanian society, which is taking quick, confident steps in order to catch up with the societies that have preceded us in the fields of progress and science as we approach the end of the 20th century. All this is attended by a renewed and correct, deep understanding of our immortal spiritual values and a resurrection of the treasures of our Arab Islamic heritage, which filled the world with light and guidance for many centuries before our nation entered an age marked by emaciation, backwardness, ignorance, weakness, disintegration, and disgrace.

Our response to this cultural challenge is taking place in all fields, especially in preparing the man who is equipped with knowledge, faith, manners, and ambitions. We consider man to be the most precious thing we possess because he is the cornerstone that gives our society strength, cohesion, and productive, creative work. I would like to record here with deep satisfaction that about 1 million boys and girls were admitted into schools and various other educational institutions this year. This figure represents 35 percent of the population.

My government is going ahead with its program of building modern schools supplied with the most modern equipment, expansion and introduction of science laboratories, computers, and vocational training so that they will become part of the general effort to prepare the student for the requirements of the world in which he is living.

Compulsory education is available to all students and the Education Ministry is planning to generalize it comprehensively by 1990. Moreover, Jordanian society, which has made large strides in the national campaign to abolish illiteracy, will, by the year 2000, be completely free of the problem of illiteracy, considered one of the major obstacles to development. We also announce with absolute satisfaction that 55 percent of those whose age qualifies them for higher education have entered various universities and educational institutions inside and outside Jordan. This is one of the highest rates of university education in the world, including the advanced world. The Ministry of Higher Education began its main task by directing and organizing higher scientific specialization so that this will lead to a qualitative transformation in our scientific advancement in a manner that suits the society's present and future needs, aspirations, and objectives which respond to the requirements of our contemporary world.

You know very well that graduating tens of thousands of qualified university students should be accompanied by absorbing them through development plans that take into consideration the organization of manpower. This is an objective to which my government is giving its maximum attention. Its attainment depends on close cooperation and coordination among the various government institutions and the people's sectors. [applause]

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, in the field of economic and social development planning my government, in cooperation with private institutions, local leadership, and the private sector, is currently preparing the third 5-year development plan for the years 1986-1990. We realize that planning is a continuous process based on preparing long-term plans in addition to the successive 5-year medium-term plans. At this stage, in which shortcomings, recessions, and relative stagnation in national income emerged as a result of financial and economic factors that prevailed in most world countries, including our Arab region which used to strongly support our national economy and defensive capabilities up until the 1980's, my government is working hard to rectify this course and infrastructure, and adapt itself to the local, regional, and international changes both bravely and practically. The aim is to reactivate the economic foundation, particularly production, hoping to make progress along the path of attaining self-sufficiency and away from external changes, and gradually turning from a luxury consumer society into a society of active production.

In the industrial field, my government is taking firm steps to support the manufacture of our needs and protect our industry from outside competition, provided we adhere to world standards or standards close to them in terms of quality, sufficiency, and diversification. This includes intermediary goods at this stage in the growth of our national economy. We will exert our utmost to establish joint Arab projects in implementation of the aims of the Arab Common Market and Arab economic unity and integration policy. My government has laid down a number of laws and rules in order to provide worthwhile incentives for local investments and to emphasize the development of skilled manpower able to carry out the responsibilities of development and industrialization.

I am proud to say that my government is working to implement this ambitious, objective program within the framework of a strict and disciplined financial and currency policy which has gone to the extent of applying austerity measures in public spending because of the extraordinary circumstances in which we are living. This was made possible by rationalization and by avoiding easy alternatives which harmed many developing countries in the world.

Inflation is at its lowest level and the Jordanian dinar preserved its value in relation to other world currencies. New foreign loans for development have been confined to strict, narrow, urgent, and beneficial fields. Social and economic development requires monitoring and followup measures. Therefore, my government is considering establishing a comprehensive data system both in terms of discovering the natural, water, mineral, and human resoruces throughout the Kingdom, as well as in following up economic and social changes in all regions and sectors.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, my government is determined to realize the maximum level of self-sufficiency in the field of food security, which we consider to be a top priority. My government has laid down systems and arrangements to enable investors, be they individuals or organizations, to develop unexploited state-owned land through investment, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the country where the abundant presence of subterranean waters has been proved. Rain water, which is usually wasted, will be stored and used to irrigate various kinds of grain fields. Feed will also be provided in order to increase our livestock so that we may bypass the years of drought and nature's changes and not fall prey to unavoidable circumstances.

My government will redouble efforts in the fields of social development, reconstruction, and services in order to improve the quality and standard of life in all areas without exception and to achieve a reverse migration from the cities to the desert and rural areas.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, since good roads are the main arteries linking villages to cities and industrial and agricultural production areas to marketing and export areas, my government has paid extreme attention to the completion and modernization of the road network. The length of roads in the Kingdom has now reached over 7,000 km. My government plans to construct another 1,200 km of roads and to improve the existing road network so it will meet the requirements of internal and external transport. My government will also concentrate on maintaining roads and guaranteeing public safety on them.

My government has stimulated the trucking sector which has been experiencing a recession. Goods are now transported from Aqaba on trucks. Goods imported through Aqaba reached 80 million tons, an increase of 30 percent over 1984 figures. Goods exported from Aqaba are estimated at 8 million tons, an increase of 13 percent over 1984 figures. The transport capacity of railroads has also been increased. In the field of maritime transport, new specialized berths have been provided, including two docks for serving passengers. Work is under way to build a special berth for handling petroleum products.

In the field of air transport, my government is giving special care and attention to the Royal Jordanian Airlines, ALIA, to improve it in all fields so this national establishment will continue to be a successful roving ambassador carrying the Jordanian flag to all parts of the world. [applause] A radar air control center has been established covering airspace and routes with modern radar equipment.

In the field of tourism, which is one of the main sources of national income, my government has revised its plan. The plan now aims at achieving increased and greater activity in local, regional, and international tourism by encouraging the private sector to invest in this field on a large scale and by giving this sector all the required facilities and guarantees. Plans have begun for building three tourist villages next year in the 'Ajlun mountains, Al-Balqa' plains, and the Jordan Valley area. There are also plans to build more recreation grounds and tourist centers in all areas and to improve and activate desert tourism.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, energy is the basis for every accomplishment in the various development areas and for a high standard of living. I am very pleased to inform your esteemed House that electricity has become 100 percent available for people in the cities and 93 percent for people in the countryside of the Kingdom. Work is also under way to build the Aqaba thermal power station, which will be one of the main stations generating electricity in the Kingdom. It will begin operation in mid-1986. My government is exerting efforts to implement a program for preserving energy, for rationing energy consumption, and for improving ways to use energy.

Rapid work is under way to drill 10 wells in the Hamzah oilfield and we hope we will exploit this oilfield next year after making sure of its feasibility. My government will also invite international companies to contribute to exploration operations in various parts of the Kingdom. It actually began negotiations with those international companies in order to save time and intensify oil exploration operations. My government is also conducting several geological studies and searching for minerals and geothermal sources, as well as studies to exploit shale oil in order to establish a distillation station producing about 50,000 barrels a day.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, progress in communications has become a feature of this age and a means for dealing with it. Proceeding from this concept, my government continues to develop and modernize telecommunication and communication through Arab and international satellites, as well as to link the international cable and the microwave communications network with the Al-Baq'ah satellite station and the new communications compound in Al-'Abdali. There is also the joint regional microwave network among Amman, Baghdad, and the Arab Republic of Egypt which links Aqaba and Nuwaybi'. Rapid work is also under way to implement the new digitial electronic telephone exchange system, as well as a new Amman digital electronic central telephone exchange system with a capacity of 33,000 telephone numbers, an electronic center in the Al-'Abdali area, electronic central telephone exchanges in Al-Zarqa', Ma'daba, Irbid, and Jarash, including 11 new electronic centers with a preliminary capacity of 49,000 numbers by the end of this year. The project comprises car telephone sets and fixed radio telephone sets which are required for the Civil Defense Department's early-warning system project this year.

The Jordanian satellite station for Arab satellites is now used with the aim of connecting it with all the fraternal Arab states which have completed their satellite stations. Work has started on the international cable line which comprises Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia and the microwave supporting project for the southern part of the Kingdom, including the special project to improve television reception in all southern Jordanian towns and villages.

The project for modernizing technical administration for the communications networks and the subscribers' services will begin soon. These networks will be developed to match the most modern systems in the world. The Telecommunications Corporation will be administered on a commercial basis and the public and private sectors will take part in this administration as some advanced states are doing. Great progress has been made in opening postal centers, which now number 772, which is a great number in comparison to the Kingdom's population and area.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, my government is developing and modernizing working laws with the aim of establishing a stable working relationship between the two sides of production and creating positive, effective participation in the process of development. We would like to record with pride the great increase in the application of the social security system, which we hope every worker in Jordan will join, in addition to Jordanian workers outside the Kingdom. Providing security and stability for workers is a legitimate right, which we believe and affirm. This will provide workers with incentives prompting them to utilize their productive, creative resources. One of the important projects which my government intends to implement in the new fiscal year is a fund for national aid based on a special system. It will be financed by official and national voluntary parties with the aim of providing the poor with the minimum level of income so that no one in our Jordanian family will remain below the level of decent living.

The first conference for Jordanian expatriates was held this year. Measures were taken to expand and support the Expatriates' Department of the Foreign Ministry to establish an effective connection between the expatriates and their fatherland and overcome social, cultural, economic, and national difficulties which our sons are facing abroad. We are proud of these dear sons and of their achievements and allegiance to their fatherland. We also appreciate their concern about taking part in developing Jordan and advancing it. The Civilian Registration Department has registered their families and offered to meet their requests quickly and efficiently.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, my government has affirmed its concern about the judicial system from legislative and judicial viewpoints, as well as in terms of its independence and immunity. Justice is a basic part of the Jordanian social structure.

My government is increasing the number of courts in various governorates and is amending laws relating to the work of the courts, including the law of the Lawyers Association, which has passed its constitutional stages; the draft law concerning principles of civil law; and the penal code, the operational law, the notary public law, and including the inspection system for courts with the aim of facilitating people's business and developing Jordanian legislation in accordance with modern times. The law of the Judicial Institute, which will provide the judiciary and lawyers with qualified personnel in accordance with the most modern methods and systems, is now being drafted.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, since health care is a basic right in human life and since health care development is an indivisible part of the state's social and economic development policy, my government will work for more cooperation and programmed coordination and pursue the common strategy of linking the various ministries, departments, and establishments which are related to health care within a comprehensive plan which the government will approve and abide by. The final aim of this plan is to guarantee health insurance for all citizens.

Preventive and initial medical treatment, especially in remote rural areas, will be given our primary attention on the basis that prevention is better than treatment, especially during the early years of childhood. We will succeed, God willing, in establishing a medical care institution and implementing full health insurance.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, one of the main factors in entrenching the principles of our faith and the teachings of Islam is that the mission of preaching and guidance should continue to be performed in a sound manner and by a wise method so as to place the ulema, the preacher, and the imam directly before their responsibility of guiding people, instilling concepts of goodness and virtue in their hearts, and prescribing what is good and forbidding what is bad through responsible freedom of expression, effective preaching, and exercise of moderation, balance, centrism, and positiveness. There should be openness not introversion, ease not difficulty, and preaching not alienation. Thus, two things are essential:

1. Training of preachers. The Awqaf Ministry has established a center for educating and training preachers, expanding their general knowledge, and acquainting them with international changes, social and political conditions, and the atmosphere in which the nation is living.

2. Drawing up the necessary legislative rules to curb uncontroled, exaggerated preaching and deviation from the method of effective, objective preaching. This is what my government will raise before your esteemed parliament in the current ordinary session.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, Jordan has achieved far-reaching accomplishments in all walks of life and within a balanced framework covering all sectors of the homeland and the citizens and their requirements. These great accomplishments have been acknowledged by the distant before the near and the foe before the friends, as well as by specialized international organizations which do not favor anyone. Thus, Jordan has emerged in the forefront of the developing world and is an example emulated in all fields.

All these accomplishments were made despite our limited resources. It was all thanks to the government's wise policies and the citizens' energy, hard work, and ambition to achieve the best society which we will be proud of before other peoples. Real wealth lies in capable, qualified manpower. The stable security we have maintained with the cooperation of all citizens and the great incentives which unleashed the energies of this people have also had the greatest effect on what has been accomplished so far. [applause]

However, O esteemed Parliament, we will not waste a single moment bragging about our achievements. We will consider what has been accomplished as a springboard toward new horizons of greatness and more accompoishments.

If we are now suffering from a temporary reduction in our financial revenues because of the circumstances affecting the entire region, this should only further strengthen our determination to not check our advance or lose confidence in our present and future. We must emphasize here that we are living in the age of major blocs where there is no room for small, scattered countries. Arab economic integration, which we agreed to implement during the Amman summit conference in 1980, must become a reality, because every Arab country is weak when it is alone and strong when it is united and integrated with its brothers through production, marketing, might, and strength.

Honorable Senators, Honorable Representatives, Jordan has a historical pan-Arab role which it must perform for itself and its Arab nation. We are determined to perform this role motivated by principles of the great Arab revolution whose objective was to unite the Arabs, build their strength, and resurrect their eternal heritage. Proceeding from this heritage and the accomplishments of other nations, we will resume the march in order to enrich human civilization and straighten its course and raise our noble nation to the level of an active force in the world. God willing, this will take place by strengthening our national and pan-Arab cohesion and by overcoming the disputes which have swept many of the countries of this nation and exhausted their forces without any sensible or acceptable reason. Your esteemed parliament is capable of playing its full role in all national and pan-Arab fields. The cooperation of our constitutional institutions and the cohesion of our society on the bases of goodness, love, and tolerance will continue to be the mainstay for achieving all our great objectves in the short and long term.

May God grant us all success and guide our steps on the correct path. Peace be upon you.

House Meets, Reelects 'Akif al-Fayiz Speaker

JN021756 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Amman — During the Parliament's third ordinary session, the House of Representatives held its first meeting today under 'Abdallah Kulayb al-Shurayyidah, the oldest House member, in accordance with the Parliament's bylaws in the presence of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the ministers.

'Akif al-Fayiz was elected speaker, Isma'il Hijazi and Salman al-Qudat as unopposed deputy speakers, and representatives Na'im al-Tal and Ramadan Hajjah as assistant speakers. The House of Representatives also elected a committee for replying to the speech from the throne. It comprises Shaykh 'Abd al-Baqi Jamu, Rizq al-Batayinah, Yusuf al-'Azim, Dr Ahmad al-Kawfahi, Dr Fawzi Shakir Tu'aymah, Salman al-Qudat, Mufid al-Mubaslat, and Muhamamd Thwayb.

At the end of the meeting, Prime Minister al-Rifa'i delivered a speech congratulating Al-Fayiz on winning the confidence of the House of Representatives and wishing him success. He also expressed his best wishes for the House during its ordinary session, affirming the government's desire for constructive, continued cooperation and for consultations and dialogue between the executive and legislative authorities in order to serve Jordan's constitutional march under His Majesty King Husayn.

King Receives Iraq's Tariq 'Aziz, Saddam Message

JN021642 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who conveyed to his majesty an oral message from His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with developments in the Arab arena, bilateral issues, and the joint solidarity between the two fraternal countries. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Tariq 'Aziz Departs

JN022044 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Amman this evening after a short visit to Jordan. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Transportation Links With Iraq To Expand

JN020808 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Baghdad (PETRA) — Minister of Transport Farhi 'Ubayd announced Thursday that Jordan and Iraq have agreed to establish a land-sea route linking Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq.

At the conclusion of his talks with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, Mr. 'Ubayd said that the new line, connecting Baghdad and Aqaba by land and Aqaba and Sinai ports by sea, is designed to improve Arab communications and transport and will help boost Arab trade and contribute to Arab economic integration.

Government representatives from the three countries will soon hold a meeting to establish a company to supervise transport operations along the route, the minister added. At a later stage, the company will launch sea travel and transport operations between Aqaba and other ports in the Red Sea.

With regard to his talks in Baghdad, the minister said he discussed a number of outstanding issues connected with the transportation of goods between Iraq and Jordan. "I also discussed with Iraqi officials the prospect of exporting Iraqi cement to Egypt through Aqaba, and of offering other port facilities for the exportation of more Iraqi oil through the Red Sea port," Mr. 'Ubayd added.

Iraq currently ships nearly a million tonnes of crude oil annually through Aqaba, and the talks centered on the possibility of increasing the amount to two million tonnes, according to Mr. 'Ubayd.

Mr. 'Ubayd and his counterpart, Minister of Communications and Transport 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim, earlier signed minutes of his talks with Iraqi government officials on expanding land and sea transport of passengers and goods, and offering facilities for Iraqi goods and nationals through Jordanian territory.

APU President Arrives, To Meet 'Akif al-Fayiz

JN011322 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — 'Ali Salami, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] and PDRY People's Assembly speaker, arrived in Amman this morning on a 2-day visit to Jordan. He is accompanied by APU Secretary General 'Abd al-Rahman al-Firawi.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, Salami said that he will hold consultations with the speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives on the arrangements to host the 16th session of the APU Council to be held in Amman in March. He added that he will hold some consultations with the House of Representative speaker on issues concerning the APU's activities, particularly in the delicate circumstances experienced by the Arab region, in order to reach a joint understanding on the region's issues which would help the APU in its parliamentary meetings on both Arab and international levels.

Salami was received at the Queen Alia International Airport by House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz.

Meets King, Al-Fayiz

JN021742 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening 'Ali Salami, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] and PDRY People's Assembly speaker. During the meeting, they discussed the Arab parliamentary situation and the APU's activities. The meeting was attended by 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Peru

JN020846 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued approving the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Peru.

Islamic Amal Movement Leader on U.S. Hostages

NC041025 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic
1 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Husayn al-Musawi, leader of Islamic Amal, has ruled out any possibility that the 5 Americans and 4 Frenchmen kidnapped in Lebanon will be released unless Kuwait frees 17 prisoners. He expressed his belief that Islamic Jihad, which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, will not release its captives unless its demands are met. He said he hoped these demands would be met so that all the American hostages may be freed.

In an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS a few hours before the Soviet diplomats were released on Wednesday, Al-Musawi declared: "I oppose the kidnapping of innocent people, but as far as (Presidents) Reagan and Mitterrand are concerned, I would favor their abduction and trial." He noted that he "supported the actions taken against U.S. and French soldiers and against their agents and spies working in Lebanon."

On the abduction of the Soviet diplomats, Al-Musawi said: "I condemn such acts. We initially believed that certain Muslims had a hand in the affair, but later concluded that the kidnappers were most likely from a non-Muslim group."

Ultimatum to Hizballah To Release Hostages

NC012131 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Leftist parties in Ba'labakk today addressed an ultimatum [indharan] to Hizballah and its cadres. It demands an end to the crisis of foreign hostages who have been detained for a long time in the Shayakh 'Abdallah barracks. The ultimatum deadline runs out in the near future. The ultimatum also includes handing over the barracks to the Lebanese Army and reviving the role of the legitimate authorities.

Conclusion of Kidnapping of Soviet Diplomats

Amal Members Visit Embassy

NC011545 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] A Soviet diplomat today said that the three diplomats who were released in Beirut 2 days ago are resting at the Soviet Embassy while physicians prepare a full report on their health.

The Soviet diplomat added that they will leave Beirut for Moscow within a few days.

An Amal delegation comprising Dr Husayn al-Wasim and Lawyer Haytham Jum'ah, members of the Amal Movement Political Bureau, has visited the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. They congratulated USSR Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov on the release of the three Soviet diplomats. The visit was an occasion to discuss the Lebanese situation and the Soviet position.

Diplomats Leave for Moscow

NC011733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1715 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The three Soviet diplomats have left for Moscow via Damascus. They arrived in the Syrian capital by land and from there left aboard a special plane for Moscow. The Soviet Embassy has not issued any statement on their departure from Beirut.

Paper Says Diplomats in Beirut

NC021013 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0948 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, 2 Nov (MENA) — The newspaper *L'ORIENT LE JOUR* said today that the three Soviet diplomats who were released 2 days ago have not left for Moscow via Damascus as was reported yesterday. The paper adds that the diplomats are resting at the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. They will leave Beirut for Moscow after receiving permission from the doctors who are preparing a comprehensive medical report on their condition.

The paper quotes sources close to the embassy as saying that the diplomats might leave on Monday. The Soviet Embassy in Beirut has refused to release any information about the three diplomats and rejects the idea of having them take part in a press conference.

Amal Frees Two Japanese Embassy Employees

NC030847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces and the Amal Movement exchanged a number of kidnapped people last night. The movement freed Edmond and Maurice Ghattas [Japanese Embassy employees kidnapped on 29 October], Andre Maqdisi, and Yusuf Abu Khalil. The Lebanese Forces released Fu'ad Nasir, Hasan and Husayn al-Zayn, Husayn Fahs, Muhammad Khaffajah, and Suhayl Yaghi.

Damascus Draft Agreement Draws Comment

PSP Political Bureau Statement

NC021506 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party's [PSP] Political Bureau met today under the chairmanship of Walid Junblatt. Various developments were discussed, and the following decisions were made:

1. The PSP declares that it will cooperate in the Syrian initiative, which seeks to end the Lebanese people's ordeal. Their suffering, in turn, hinders their entry into the fight against the Zionist enemy. The party sees some positive points in the formula that has been reached, even though it neither meets the party's aspirations nor is equal to its views and continuous struggle to eliminate political sectarianism and to build a homeland based

on democracy. This is in addition to the fact that the agreement does not call for changes to the sectarian ratio itself, which produced all the things we have suffered from and was the cause of this destructive war. This formula takes no account of the need to continue the struggle of workers and people and to maintain general liberties. The goal of this fight is to develop Lebanon and to give its toiling masses and deprived areas the right to make social progress, to destroy the monopoly of the ruling bourgeoisie, and to stop the exploitation of national and pan-Arab resources for the good of middlemen, commission agents, and merchants.

2. The PSP affirms that it will stay as it is and highlights the need to guarantee its status until it is certain that the other party has finally cut its links to Israel and dropped its plans for hegemony, domination, terrorism, and involvement in other suspect schemes — schemes that are deeply rooted in history and are behind this war, which has been going on in a number of different forms for more than 10 years.

3. The party rejects the campaign to cast doubt on nationalist arms. This campaign is being promoted in the nationalist areas by reactionaries and other backward circles, which have become historically insignificant. This is the result of their support of the regime and its plans for factional hegemony. It is also the product of their attempt to exploit some violations committed by certain militias to improve their negotiating position. The party reminds these people that nationalist weapons were the ones which foiled Israeli-Phalangist schemes for domination and hegemony and the factional Army's plots and acts of aggression by liberating the mountain area, the Southern suburb, Beirut, Sidon, and the south.

4. The party calls for the continuation of the struggle in order to improve the agreement and make it consistent with developments and with the need to work for an Arab, democratic homeland which can take its place in the fight against Israel and the imperialist states and protect the great accomplishment represented by the cancellation of the 17 May agreement.

5. The PSP salutes all those nationalist fighters who shed their blood to save Lebanon from the schemes of hegemony and subservience to Israel. It calls on them to strengthen their unity, heighten their struggle, and rally around the party in order to achieve the nationalist hopes of a free homeland and a happy people.

Shams ad-Din on Accord

NC021813 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] According to press reports today, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, and scholar Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah have refused to receive Dr Muhammad Baydun, the Amal Movement's representative and a member of the Tripartite Committee. Dr Baydun was to brief them on the contents of the agreement reached in Damascus.

Shaykh Shams al-Din has been quoted as saying: The agreement does not concern us.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Fadlallah today received an official invitation from Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to visit Damascus.

Rejects National Dialogue

NC031904 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, today said that the draft tripartite agreement concerns those who drew it upt. He emphasized his adherence to the plan of proportional democracy based on consultation.

Explaining his attitude toward the draft tripartite agreement, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din said: Our position regarding any political proposals depends on the extent to which they conform with our political plan entitled: Proportional Democracy Based on the Principle of Consultations. He said: We will not participate in any national conference called for the pupose of discussions. Such participation implies readiness to adopt the Tripartite Committee's political proposals. This agreement concerns those who drew it up. We will continue to support our own plan.

Shaykh Shams al-Din said: What we have here is neither a solution nor a way out, but an attempt to freeze the situation in the hope that a way out might soon be found. However, Lebanon will have to wait for a relatively long time until we reach the solution stage.

Asked how long the freezing of the situation will last, and whether it will go on for another 11 years, Shaykh Shams al-Din said: I do not believe that it will go on for 11 years, but it will not be for half a year.

Sunni Moslems Endorsement

HK030124 Hong Kong AFP in English
0045 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, Nov 3 (AFP) — Lebanese Sunni Moslim leaders last night endorsed a Syrian-brokered settlement accord negotiated here by Lebanon's dominant Christian, Shi'ite and Druze militias and which is expected to be signed "within a few days," according to sources in Beirut.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and two of his predecessors, Rashid Solh [name as received] and Salim al-Huss, voiced general approval of the agreement following a meeting last night with Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

"We have approved the main points of the agreement submitted to us and which provides the basis for the future system of government in Lebanon and for a new national pact (the document which fixes the rules of power-sharing among the religious communities)," Mr Karami said.

He said the new government setup would be studied "once the review of the agreement was terminated."

Mr Karami, Mr Solh and Mr Al-Huss, accompanied by the Shi'ite National Assembly Speaker, Husayn al-Husayni, were to return to Beirut today.

Details of the agreement, which has been under negotiation since September 26, were conveyed yesterday to Lebanese President Amin Al-Jumayyil in Beirut by Syrian General Muhammad Ghazi, an envoy of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Meanwhile, new clashes were reported last night in the mountains southeast of Beirut between Druze and government forces. On Friday, an army officer was killed and four men were wounded in the area.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Gives Details

NC040641 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today publishes details of the plan to end the war as stipulated in the Damascus draft agreement. The paper cites the following eight points:

1. Declaring a comprehensive cease-fire throughout Lebanon with Syrian assistance.

2. Consolidating the role of the security committee, expanding its jurisdiction to cover new areas, and adding new representatives to it.

3. Reinforcing the internal and public security forces, opening them to voluntary service, and assigning the security forces the task of preserving security throughout Lebanon.

4. Withdrawing all the Army brigades and returning them to their barracks in a bid for reorganization.

5. Dissolving the militias and the various military and paramilitary organizations, and appointing their personnel to serve in the state's institutions.

6. Collecting weapons so that the state can purchase them from all Lebanese and non-Lebanese parties, without exception.

7. Guaranteeing freedom of movement to all Lebanese, as well as the freedom to choose their work and residential areas.

8. Finding a radical solution to the problem of the Lebanese evacuees; establishing the right of every person who has been displaced since 1975 to return to his land, house, and work; and enacting the necessary legislation to ensure this right and the adequate means to reconstruct the country.

May Be Signed 3 Nov

NC011443 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] REUTER cites informed political sources as saying that the peace agreement, which aims to end the 10-year civil war, is expected to be signed in Damascus next Sunday.

The agency adds that Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, will arrive in Damascus next Sunday. He will join Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, who are currently in Damascus. They will sign the agreement that was reached after a series of meetings in Damascus among the three parties' representatives and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Girl Shot in Attempted Suicide Mission Against ASL

NC031542 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Reports from the south say that a Lebanese girl riding a donkey loaded with explosives was shot today as she was trying to carry out a suicide operation against a barracks held by the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] in 'Aramta village, about 5 km north of the Lebanese-Israeli border. Soldiers manning a roadblock fired into the air as a warning. When the girl continued toward the position, she was shot.

In another development, a security source reported that three members of the national resistance were killed this morning during a clash with an ASL patrol in Tallat Khazin village, in the security zone.

Suicide Operation Reported in South 4 Nov

NC040944 Paris AFP in English
0932 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Nov 4 (AFP) — Three people were killed and one person was injured today when a suicide car bomb blew up near Arnun, in the central sector of Israeli-controlled southern Lebanon, police here said.

One of the dead was the driver of the vehicle, and the injured person was a woman, they said. The other two dead were not identified, and the nationalities of the casualties were not given.

The attack was claimed by a left-wing Lebanese group, the Syrian National Social Party (SNSP), which in a communique distributed here said the attack had killed or wounded 15 members of a passing Israeli patrol.

In Jerusalem, an informed source said early reports suggested that the only casualty was the driver.

The SNSP, which believes in the creation of a greater Syria that would incorporate present-day Lebanon, has claimed six suicide car bomb attacks out of 17 reported in the Israeli buffer zone since March 10, when Israel began to pull out the bulk of its forces from the country.

It named the suicide driver as 'Ammar al-'Attar, a 24-year old Syrian from Baniyas, on Syria's Mediterranean coast, who drove a Volvo laden with 300 kilos (660 pounds) of explosives.

Several drivers in past SNSP attacks have featured in video messages of farewell, broadcast on Lebanese television after their death.

Further Details

JN041509 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1300 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, 4 Nov (SANA) — Before carrying out his heroic suicide operation at dawn today, martyr 'Ammar Muhammad al-A'sar extended in his will his greetings to leader struggler Hafiz al-Asad, protector of martyrs' rights. The Lebanese National Resistance Front distributed a statement today saying that martry Al-A'sar, the eagle of Syria, attacked an Israeli enemy patrol accompanied by vehicles of the enemy intelligence and detonated an explosive charge completely destroying the patrol.

The statement explained that at 0730 today, Damascus local time, martyr 'Ammar al-A'sar, the eagle of Syria, who was born in the Syrian coastal city of Baniyas and who was 24 years old, used his booby-trapped Volvo, which was loaded with 300 kg of TNT, to attack an Israeli enemy patrol followed by enemy intelligence vehicles in the Arnun area between (Hurj 'Ali al-Tahir) and Al-Shaqif [Beaufort Castle]. A tank and a track vehicle were set on fire and all of the patrol's equipment and personnel, as well as the intelligence vehicles, were burned.

The statement adds that martyr 'Ammar al-A'sar was born in the Syrian coastal city of Baniyas in 1961 and became a member of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in October 1983 and joined the ranks of the Lebanese resistance as a soldier in the Martyr Muhammad Salim Forces in 1985.

In his will, the martyr here affirmed that the conflict with the Zionist enemy is a cultural and historical one and is also a conflict between our distinguished cultural heritage and the enemy's rotten, trivial heritage and that Israel's achievements are due to the absolute, unlimited support by U.S. imperialism, which supplies the Zionsit entity with equipment, money, and weapons.

Martyr al-A'sar said: Do not be afraid of confronting this enemy, because it is like a cancer that should be eradicated before it attacks the entire nation, stressing that sectarianism is the most dangerous disease. He added: Do not be afraid of confrontation because we are not alone in the conflict. All the world's free, progressive, and honest people led by the friendly Sovieit Union are with us.

The martyr hero also said: My greetings to leader struggler Hafiz al-Asad, protector of martyrs' rights and supporter of all the national and pan-Arab forces for the sake of liberation. My greetings to Syria — people, Army, and leadership. Concluding his will, he extended his greetings to his mother, father, brothers, and sisters, and said: The entire world will soon thank us for our services to it and for bearing the burden of conflict alone with the rascals of history.

Damascus Reports S. Lebanon Suicide Operations

'About' 15 Israelis Killed

JN041041 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] In southern Lebanon, a resistance man has driven a car laden with explosives into a Zionist military convoy near the town of Arnun. Initial reports say that about 15 Israeli soldiers were killed in the operation.

Second Operation

JN040634 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Southern Lebanon — A Lebanese girl carried out a bold suicide operation against a position belonging to the gangs of agent Antoine Lahd near the village of 'Aramta in southern Lebanon yesterday. Reports from southern Lebanon say that a Lebanese girl rode a donkey loaded with explosives toward a barracks belonging to the gangs of agent Antoine Lahd and then detonated the explosives.

No accurate information is available about the Lahd gangs' losses due to the security cordon imposed by these gangs around the site of the operation. However, Lebanese security sources said that a great number were killed or wounded from among the ranks of the agent gangs. Meanwhile, the enemy radio admitted the operation but claimed, as usual, that there were no losses among the men of the agent gangs.

Lebanon's Karami Arrives, Makes Statement

JN021325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1100 today. Attending the meeting were Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Lebanese Minister of Education Salim al-Huss, and former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh. Talks dealt with the current Lebanese situation.

Karami arrived in Damascus at 1030 today and was received by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the ministers of interior, information, and state for cabinet affairs.

In a statement to SANA upon arrival at Al-Rawdah Palace, Karami said that the current meetings in Damascus are aimed at finding solutions among the concerned Lebanese parties. There have also been consultations and dialogue among members of the tripartite committee. The conferees defined the general outline of a comprehensive Lebanese agreement that will lead to the achievement of the hoped-for agreement. Karami also said: In this regard, we are working today in agreement with all those concerned to save Lebanon in order to announce an agreed-upon formula. Karami added: We extend our thanks and gratitude to President Hafiz al-Asad, who has always given his attention to all that which serves Lebanon and the Lebanese people. We hope we are about to see an end to this critical ordeal.

Concludes Visit

JN031146 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus at 1230 today following a 2-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, and 'Abd al-Mun'im Hamawi, minister of state for cabinet affairs.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanese Parliament Speaker

JN021150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni at 1115 today. Talks revolved around the situation in the Lebanese arena and efforts to achieve national accord.

Syrian, Libyan, Palestinian Representatives Meet

LD031533 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] A meeting between the Jamahiriyah, Syrian, and Palestinian resistance was held this morning in Damascus. It was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud on the Libyan side; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Arab vice president on the Syrian side; and leaders of the Palestine National Salvation Front on the Palestinian side.

Earlier this morning SMaj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met with Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The meeting, which lasted around an hour, was attended by two former Lebanese prime ministers, Rashid al-Sulh and Dr (Salim). SMaj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, who is currently on a working visit to the Syrian Arab Republic, has had two meetings with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and a series of meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Libya's Jallud Meets PNSF Delegation 1 Nov

LD011249 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 1 Nov (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met at his residence in Damascus this morning with a delegation from the Palestine National Salvation Front consisting of brothers Khalid al-Fahhum, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Samir Ghawshah, 'Isam al-Qadi, Tal'at Ya'qub, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, Talal Naji, Fadl Shurur, and Taysir Qubba'ah.

Qaddah, USSR's Brutents Discuss Arab Situation

JN031705 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, Ba'th Party assistant regional secretary, received at 1000 today Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and head of the CPSU delegation currently visiting Syria, and the accompanying delegation. The USSR ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov attended the meeting.

After welcoming the guest delegation, Comrade Dr Qaddah emphasized the firmness of friendship ties and aspects of cooperation which bind the two parties and peoples of the two friendly countries. He called for promoting relations in service of the interests of the two friendly peoples. He referred to the important role of the periodic meetings and visits among party and government leaderships, particularly the last visit of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general, to the USSR and his constructive and fruitful talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The visit brought about positive results which led to the enhancement of our country's principled stand in confronting the imperialist and Zionist challenges.

Comrade Qaddah explained the latest developments in the region and stressed our country's determination, under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, to continue the struggle in order to abort the U.S. imperialist plans aimed at imposing its hegemony on the Arab region, to work to end the Zionist occupation of Arab territories, and to recognize the Palestinian people's inalienable rights including their right to return, self-determination, and establishment of a state on their national soil.

Comrade Qaddah emphasized Syria's persistent efforts to establish an efficient Arab solidarity based on confronting imperialist plans and the partial and separate solutions which U.S. imperialism and the Zionist entity try to impose on Arab countries. He pointed to the importance of enhancing the progressive stand based on opposing these policies in the Palestinian arena. He hailed the principled and firm positions of the USSR and the socialist bloc countries supporting liberation causes in general and the just Arab cause in particular.

For his part, Comrade Brutents reaffirmed the USSR's consistent and unwavering stand supporting the Arab cause and hailed the wise policy and principled trend of Syria under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting the hostile U.S. imperialist plans and the Zionist expansionist policy.

AL-BA'TH on Brutents' Comments

JN040751 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has announced that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement prejudices the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people and abandons the right to establish an independent Palestinian state. The Soviet official, who was speaking to the Syrian paper *AL-BA'TH*, added that the United States is increasing its pressure on both sides of the agreement in order to obtain more concessions. He said that delaying the U.S. arms deal for Jordan is the best proof of that. On the other hand, Karen Brutents described the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the interception of the Egyptian airliner as terrorist and barbaric acts.

The Soviet official, who has been in Syria since last Monday, then spoke about the importance of the recent rapprochement between Syria and Jordan and the final statement issued after last month's meeting between the prime ministers of the two countries. He said the statement indicated in particular the two countries' adherence to the Fes summit resolutions.

Brutents affirmed that the Middle East question will be discussed during the coming U.S.-Soviet summit. He also pointed out that the USSR will not change its principled stand on this subject. The Soviet official praised Syria's stand in confronting imperialism's plans in the Middle East and attempts to impose separate capitulatory settlements on the Arabs, as he put it.

Industry Minister Receives Algerian Counterpart

JN021421 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Nov (SANA) — Minister of Industry Eng 'Ali al-Tarabulsi received here today Algerian Minister of Heavy Industry Salim Saadi in the presence of Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Sabah Baqjali and Transportation Minister Eng Yusuf Ahmad. During the meeting they agreed to promote relations between Syria and Algeria, particularly in the field of exchanging manufactured commodities.

Al-Kasm Returns From GDR; Joint Statement Issued

JN012016 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm returned to Damascus from the GDR at 1820 this evening, following a 4-day official and cordial visit leading a government delegation.

During this visit, a protocol on implementing scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-87 and a protocol on bilateral trade exchange for 1986 were signed. These two protocols were signed for the Syrian side by Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs, and for the GDR side by Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary for foreign trade, in the presence of officials of the two friendly countries.

At the conclusion of the visit, a joint press statement was issued. The following is the text of the statement:

At the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, a Syrian Government delegation led by Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm paid an official visit to the GDR from 29 October to 1 November 1985. Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and exchanged viewpoints with him regarding a number of issues pertaining to bilateral relations and the international situation.

Dr al-Kasm conveyed to Chairman Honecker the heartfelt greetings of Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. Chairman Honecker asked Dr al-Kasm to convey his warm greetings to President Struggler Hafiz al-Asad.

Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm placed a wreath of flowers on the memorial of victims of fascism and militarism. He also inspected the GDR's borders at the Brandenburg Gate and visited the mayor of the city of Berlin, the GDR capital. The Syrian Arab delegation visited some economic establishments. Among these establishments were the factory for producing equipment for packing and canning and the agricultural cooperative of (Bartenburg). It also visited some historical and cultural sites.

The talks, which were held between the Syrian Government delegation led by Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the GDR delegation led by Willi Stoph, were held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding. The two sides reviewed the multidimensional activities carried out by the Syrian and the GDR Governments in all fields. They stressed the great importance of the summit meetings between Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council — summits which convened in Berlin in 1978 and in Damascus in 1981.

Regarding international issues and the situation in the Middle East, the two sides noted that their viewpoints were in agreement. When they reviewed bilateral relations, the two sides affirmed that bilateral relations of cooperation grew and developed in all fields. The two sides expressed their determination to continue this cooperation in the future. In this regard, special emphasis was given to mutually beneficial economic cooperation. The two sides agreed to develop cooperation in higher and technical education, health, and culture.

During the visit, the following documents were signed: a protocol on scientific cooperation for 1986-87, a protocol on following up development of economic cooperation, and a protocol on cooperation in electricity.

The Syrian prime minister expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded him and the Syrian Arab delegation during his visit to the GDR. He invited the GDR chairman of the Council of Ministers to pay an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic, which the chairman accepted thankfully.

Information Minister's AL-NIDA' Interview Reported

JN021726 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, 2 Nov (SANA) — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh has stressed that Syria will spare no effort to save Lebanon or to protect its independence and security. He said that we support every means guaranteeing the success of this dear pan-Arab task.

In a statement to the Lebanese magazine *AL-NIDA'*, published in its recent issue, Rajjuh said: The best way to achieve the success of this task depends on the sincerity and determination of the national approach to establish the pillars of a national accord on strong and firm bases. Rajjuh added: It is necessary to rehabilitate the Lebanese Army in the future. What the march of the national accord requires and what the Lebanese sides and legitimacy believe in is a pan-Arab objective for Syria. Consequently, Syria has never stopped and will continue extending aid to Lebanon.

The information minister added: Damascus considers the Lebanese consensus on the Syrian option a decisive historical stage between mortgage to the past will, where plots were being hatched against Lebanon, and commitment to present requirements after the facts of the conflicts have produced a situation whose slogan is dialogue and accord and whose crux is the failure of the attempts to ignore the basis of the national equation which will never be correct except by all sides' participation in formulating Lebanon's present and future.

Regarding the intensified efforts and moves Damascus is currently witnessing to end the Lebanese crisis, Rajjuh said: Syria views these efforts and moves as being a good relationship paving the way for a new stage in the history of the Lebanese crisis, a stage based on a rationalizing of the conflict after all sides have agreed to replace dialogue with guns by dialogue with words as a prelude to achieving a solution restoring stability and security to Lebanon and its people.

Rajjuh stressed that the Lebanese national resistance has forced the Israeli enemy to withdraw from most of the Lebanese territories and that its continuation will put an end to occupation and to its agents, represented by the agent Lahd's gang. He said: We must all exert political pressure to support the objective of the resistance and to achieve Israeli withdrawal from all the Lebanese territories without conditions or restrictions. Rajjuh said: In this regard, cooperation is taking place with the Lebanese Government in order to achieve this objective. He said that any talk about security arrangements with the enemy constitutes a stab to Lebanese national resistance and its sacrifices and to the sacred blood of the martyrs of the resistance movement.

The information minister pointed out that the strength of Israeli influence has decreased after the retreat of the invaders to far positions in which a handful of agents are hiding in southern Lebanon. He said that it is natural that we realize that the Israelis and their agents need to create circumstances minimizing their strategic defeat in Lebanon. At any rate, these attempts represent an arrogance for which Israel is paying a dear price everyday.

Rajjuh touched on the Damascus agreement concerning Tripoli, saying: This agreement was the means to salvation and what happened in Tripoli proved that solutions can only be achieved through dialogue and accord. He added: Relations among Syria, the Lebanese forces, and the Palestinian factions which reject the course of deviation and capitulation are based on a clear pan-Arab basis and these bases constitute the first line of steadfastness in the face of imperialist schemes and are supported by the forces of liberation in the Arab world and in the world in General.

Rajjuh pointed out that Syria views the expected Arab summit in accordance with its positions on the objectives of Arab leaders and in accordance with our firm pan-Arab principles. We will not accept an alternative to these principles and we will spare no effort to achieve these objectives and strengthen the march of Arab solidarity.

Replying to a question, the information minister stressed that the deviationist course led by 'Arafat, who through concessions reached the point of capitulation, has reached the inevitable point of collapse. What remains for this course is collapse after it has been used by panting after mirages.

The information minister praised the Syrian-USSR relations which are developing in various fields. He also praised USSR support for our pan-Arab struggle for our just issues, foremost being the issue of liberating our occupied territories.

On Syrian achievements under the corrective movement led by President Hafiz al-Asad, Rajjuh said that the corrective movement has given Syria a significant position in the region and the world. He added that it is difficult to talk about the many accomplishments of the blessed movement which resulted in creating a pioneering Syrian role which is being affirmed through practice and bolstered by its results. These accomplishments were only achieved by sweat and blood and because of a historic, extraordinary leadership, behind which there are masses believing in its leadership and aware of its objectives and insistent on attaining these objectives regardless of sacrifices.

Replying to a question on Jordanian-Syrian relations, the information minister said: We wish the relations between the two countries further promotion. The results of the two meetings in Riyadh and Jeddah serve Syria's firm and pan-Arab principles which Syria has in common with every fraternal country in order to achieve Arab solidarity.

Reaction to King Husayn's Parliament Speech

Shamir on Speech, Jordan Ties

TA031755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Nahum Barne'a and moderator Yitzhaq Galon — live in the studio]

[Excerpts] [Golan] Good evening, Sir. In his address before the parliament, King Husayn ignored the prime minister's speech at the UN General Assembly and in the Knesset. He again called for an international conference. He did not even cut himself off from the PLO in talking about solving the problems of the area. Is it your conclusion that once again there is no one to talk with and nothing to talk about?

[Shamir] I do not like reaching conclusions from every speech. Many speeches are being made by Husayn, both in Jordan and abroad, and this policy of his should be evaluated according to all the remarks and their timing. I can only say that at this stage, at this time, when it seems to the citizens of Israel that we have entered some sort of peace move or peace negotiations, it was disappointing to hear his speech which was prematurely publicized. In this speech he did not say one word about peace negotiations. He did not mention the word negotiations. He did not relate at all to those things which he emphasized during his visit in the United States, in the United Nations, in Congress. He did not declare his willingness to reach a dialogue for negotiations. Instead, he used those dry remarks lacking in substance, which have become a sort of ritual among Arab leaders, including the most radical ones. He spoke about an international conference in which all the parties would participate, which would have to decide on how to settle the dispute in accordance with all the UN resolution, and we know what they entail: the Fes resolutions and the resolutions of the Arab summits. I think that in general this speech contains no progress toward some sort of peace negotiations with Israel.

[Golan] What, in your opinion, remains of what is called the Peres initiative?

[Shamir] It is difficult to say. I do not know exactly what this initiative is. I understand that the initiative, if this is an initiative, focuses on the renewal and emphasis of Israel's long-standing policy: Namely, we are interested in direct negotiations with Jordan, without any preconditions, and we do not want to talk with the PLO in the framework of these negotiations. In the meantime I do not see any progress on these two issues. I do not foresee direct negotiations with Israel because an international conference would come in place of such direct negotiations. I also do not see any desire or agreement on the part of any Arab element to talk with us without the PLO participating.

[Barne'a] Mr Shamir, how do we escape the vicious circle of our relations with Jordan and the Palestinians without some slightly new initiative, without a little daring which we are not used to, in order to promote the same peace which everyone, the Alignment, the Labor Party, and the Likud, wants?

[Shamir] Look, we should not think that we have to come up with new ideas every other day.

[Barne'a] Why not, if we reach a stalemate?

[Shamir] In order to achieve a peace agreement between Israel and an Arab country it is like parting the Dead Sea, which geographically speaking would also be correct. We achieved peace with Egypt, together with the participation of the United States, after an extremely difficult negotiating process which lasted a long time and continued beyond the short period the parties sat at Camp David. The two sides signed an agreement, concessions were made, and there was much suffering. And now, afterwards, are we supposed to come and say that all this is worthless, and throw it into history's garbage can? When I met with the Egyptian foreign minister at the United Nations in New York, I told him: Look, we have an agreement. Let our ministers and your ministers sit down and examine what was achieved during those negotiations, and what can be done today to include both Jordan and representatives of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el in them. I was very sorry when his answer was: No, this is impossible, it is no longer relevant, he said. Today, what is binding upon us is what was agreed between Husayn and 'Arafat. So now, are we supposed to give up the Camp David accords, and come to terms with the fact that Egypt is grossly violating the agreement which it signed, and about which Mubarak wrote to Begin on 20 April 1982 to the effect, and I am quoting precisely, that as regards the Palestinian issue, this document, the Camp David accords, will be the only binding document? If he is now retreating and retracting his signature, should I come to terms with this?

[Golan] You speak out against changes. You say that things should not be chnged every other day. Could it not be said that just as on the eve of the Yom Kippur War, voices are being heard from the Likud similar to those which could have been heard then by Golda Me'ir, much to my regret, to the effect that there is no need to chang anything, that there is no danger of an ambush around the corner, that there is no need to prepare for the situation in which, if there is no political initiative, war will break out? Do you fear that this freeze, which emerged from your remarks, might lead to war?

[Shamir] First of all, this is not a freeze. That is your opinion. Second, I do indeed fear that if we arouse expectations among our neighbors tht Israel is about to give up things which we cannot concede, and these expectations will not be fulfilled, then there will be a danger of a military confrontation which we want to prevent. I did not see any danger 1 or 2 years ago. A year ago, Husayn did not speak as sharply as he did yesterday. A year ago, or even less than that, he complained of another year of two of Likud rule, and there would be nothing to talk about concerning the issue of settlement and others. Almost all the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el have despaired of a Palestinian state. Terrorism has almost ceased. Today ask the Arabs themselves and they will tell you: Because there is a sort of political process with the participation of the PLO, they received an incentive to carry out terrorist activities in order to accelerate this process.

[Golan] Mr Shamir, during your term as prime minister you cultivated the dream of resuming relations with the Soviet Union.

This issue was very close to your heart, while now, when this seems to stand a chance, you are reserved.

[Shamir] Today, as well, I want a renewal of relations with the Soviet Union, and not only with the Soviet Union but with all countries of East Europe and the Third World which do not maintain relations with us, since I do not want us to be isolated. This is after all the aim, the goal of our policy, of our political effort: not to be isolated, to expand our relations. If we are isolated from a very important part of the international arena this is, of course, a weakness. I would like to overcome this. I discussed this with the Soviets themselves more than once. The question though is whether or not we are asked to pay a price for this. I do not think that one should pay a price for the maintaining of normal relations. This is taken for granted; it is one of the rules of living in this world, of international life. It seems to me that this rule actually belongs in the Soviet school of thought. At the time of Khrushchev, I believe, when they talked of peaceful coexistence between the capitalist and communist regimes, they said that regardless of the nature and ideology of the regimes there should be normal relations among all countries around the world. I said this to Gromyko once and he told me: There is something in what you are saying, but the Middle East is a different thing. What I am saying is that we should not pay for the resumption of relations with something which can harm our interests.

Foreign Ministry Disappointed

TA021830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has expressed disappointment over King Husayn's speech. Foreign Ministry sources said it appeared from first reports that the king had retreated from the stand he took during his recent trip to Washington.

'Sources' Comment

TA021615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] In an initial reaction to King Husayn's speech, government sources said this evening that emphasis should be placed on the fact that Husayn did not explicitly mention the PLO in his address, even though recently the PLO and Jordan declared a reaffirmation of the agreement between them.

The sources stressed that during the coming period the United States will continue its efforts to examine the idea of convening an international conference before the end of the year. In the framework of such a conference, an Israeli and Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would confer. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who left for Moscow today to prepare the summit meeting between President Reagan and the Soviet president [title as heard], will raise this issue during his talks there.

4 Nov Editorials

TA040702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 4 Nov 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *THE JERUSALEM POST* writes that Husayn's speech from the throne had been meant to convey the message to 'Arafat that time was running out — and that unless he came through, and fast, he would in fact be ditched. Be that as it may, the time has also come, however, for Husayn to speak out clearly, eschewing his all too customary Aesopian language. For the moment he is only providing grist to the mills of those Israeli rejectionists for whom the collapse of the present peace moves is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

HATZOFE writes that it is difficult to find a ray of light in Husayn's speech, even if we desperately search for it. Husayn made it clear that his plans do not coincide with Israel's strong desire for peace. We are confronted by a speech which took the line of the Arab rejectionist states, headed by Syria and Iraq, and which is contrary to the Middle East policy consolidated in Washington following King Husayn's visit. The time has come for people in Israel to realize this, and they should cease searching for hints in the king's remarks in order to prove that nevertheless there are positive elements there which coincide with the political position outlined by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in his Knesset speech. We must not read things into Husayn's speech, but rather see what it actually contains.

'AL HAMISHMAR believes that Husayn has decided to pursue the political initiative, even in the framework of the limited room for maneuver he has. His sharp criticism of the condition of the Palestinians in the West Bank was mainly meant for the ears of the Arab world, in order to encourage it to support his political moves. Given this situation, it would have been preferable had the Israeli politicians devoted less time to commenting on Husayn's speech and concentrated on its essence — a willingness to hold direct negotiations with Israel. The controversy over the arrangement will in any event provide additional ammunition for those who are against any compromise in exchange for peace.

Official Statements on Negotiations With Jordan

Peres: Talks To Come 'Soon'

TA041515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Sources close to Prime Minister Peres have told the *WASHINGTON POST*'s Jerusalem correspondent that the prime minister is convinced negotiations with Jordan may soon be attained. They said that Mr Peres is determined to continue with the process he has begun, even if this brings the government's dissolution closer. The sources added that this is now a matter of quiet diplomacy, to which both Washington and Paris are partners. A senior Jerusalem source told *THE WASHING TON POST* that the main obstacle to the beginning of the talks still remains: to find a suitable international forum that will, on the one hand, satisfy Husayn, and, on the other, guarantee that the process will continue to direct negotiations.

Shamir: Autonomy Last Concession

TA030954 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has promised Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that he will examine whether the Prime Minister's Office is the source of the latest publicity about a secret plan. Peres emphasized that if he discovers that one of his officials is the source, he will not hesitate to take steps against him. This promise was made at a meeting held between the pair on Friday, 1 November.

During the meeting, Shamir expressed his concern at the sudden multitude of plans and regards this as an attempt to "lull the public, which is not in the interests of the State of Israel." Shamir emphasized that the Likud will not agree to any plans for joint Israeli-Jordanian administration in the West Bank, and he said the autonomy plan is the last frontier of concessions to be made by Israel.

The prime minister denied having suggested the joint administration plan to Jordan. Shim'on Peres' spokesman said no plan whatsoever has been given to Jordan and he denied the existence of contacts on this issue.

Shamir on 'Land for Peace'

TA040537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel should not give up territory in exchange for peace. Speaking in Tel Aviv on the 105th anniversary of the birth of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, Shamir said the slogan "Land for Peace" is illogical and this country has had enough experience in the past to show that this is the case.

Sources close to Shamir told the Voice of Israel that the Likud has no intention of leaving the national unity government over the issue of Israeli-Jordanian negotiations. Likud leaders at the moment are holding discussions with representatives of SHAS and Agudat Yisra'el and hope to promise the post of head of the Knesset House Committee to Agudat Yisra'el Menahem Porush and the job of housing minister to a SHAS member.

Peretz: Process Demands 'Price'

TA011405 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] "We definitely support the peace process insofar as it is true and sincere. It is clear that this peace has a territorial price." This was said by Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz (SHAS) in an interview with the East Jerusalem weekly *AL-BAYADIR AL-SIYASI*.

Jordan To Continue Contacts Without PLO

TA011430 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Amir Oren, Yosi Melman, 'Aliza Wallach, and Tali Zelinger]

[Excerpts] Jordan's King Husayn will continue his contacts with Israel with a view to opening negotiations with Israel without the PLO. This is the assessment of a high senior source in Jerusalem, based on recent information arriving from Amman through diplomatic channels in the wake of the king's talks with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. According to this assessment, 'Arafat has agreed to allow Husayn to go ahead with these contacts although for his part Husayn promised to continue political coordination with the PLO. 'Arafat and his aides said that at this stage they could not come out with statements of support for Husayn's contacts. The king promised to leave the door open for them in the event that they join the talks in the future. However, until they reassess their situation the king asked him to enable him to go ahead with the contacts with Israel and bring about the opening of negotiations with a joint delegation of Jordanian and Palestinian representatives. The king promised that although these Palestinians would not be active PLO members due to Israel's and the U.S. objection, they would be appointed through full coordination with the PLO.

According to this assessment, it is believed in the Prime Minister's Office that a preparatory meeting between Israeli and Jordanian officials may be held within 1 to 2 months, as has been agreed in previous contacts. The Israeli delegation would apparently be headed by the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir. Such a meeting would have to prepare the official meeting between the Israeli and Jordanian delegations to the negotiations. In any event, the negotiations would be conducted with the active participation of the United States and with the "international accompaniment" of the United Nations through the members of the Security Council.

Our military correspondent Tali Zelinger reports that Israeli military sources believe that Jordan's King Husayn is consolidating an alternate offensive military option in the event that the military option fails, despite the fact that the Jordanian Army's policy is based on defense in the face of an Israeli or Syrian threat. The same sources noted that the Jordanian Army has completed the reorganization of its ground forces and the operational absorption of part of the 24 assualt Cobra helicopters it ordered from the United States.

Sharon: U.S. Preparing International Conference

TA011433 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Nov 85 p 1

[ITIM report]

[Text] "The U.S. ambassador in Geneva is busy with the preparations for an international conference in December or January, which will deal with the problems of our region." This was said last night by Minister Ari'el Sharon at the Herut movement's branch in Yafo.

Sharon said that the Alignment is trying to do things that will eventually bring down the government. He added though that none of the Likud ministers wants the disbandment of the government. According to the minister, the public is unaware of the dangers of the political plan. He added that danger lies in our adopting the Arab interpretation of the autonomy plan.

USSR's Viktor Louis Denies Mass Emigration Reports

TA011410 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Nov 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by correspondent in London Yosef Finkelstone]

[Excerpt] Viktor Louis, the famous Russian journalist who is close to the Kremlin, told our *MA'ARIV* correspondent in a telephone interview from Moscow that the various reports publicized in Israel and abroad concerning mass Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union prior to or during the Reagan-Gorbachev summit are no more than "wishful thinking."

Louis also criticized what he defined as Shim'on Peres' "ultimatum" to the Soviet Union regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel. Viktor mocked the report which appeared in the prestigous *LE MONDE*, according to which during his visit to Paris Gorbachev proposed to President Mitterrand that France fly the Soviet Jews to Israel on Air France planes. Louis remarked mockingly: "Does not the Soviet Union have enough planes to fly any number of Jews to Israel if it wanted to? All this is nonsense. Bullshit. A lot of wishful thinking and nothing more. There is not a single hint for this possibility here."

In the past Viktor Louis has been the conduit through which the West has learned of the most important events in the Soviet Union, including the fall of Nikita Khrushchev, the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and the sharp cut in the number of exit permits for Jews last year. He also said yesterday that "it was possible there will be a slight increase in the present dribble of Jewish emigration. However, it is one thing if Mr Shapira travels to Tel Aviv in order to reunite with his family, and completely another when a man pays $1,500 to reach New York. There is really no problem when the people in question sincerely want to reunite with their families in Israel. Otherwise it is an American problem. Ninety percent of the Jews who emigrated from the Soviet Union have immigrated to the United States.

When asked about the possibility of renewed relations between the Soviet Union and Israel, Viktor Louis said: "The Soviet Union was the first country to recognize Israel, so I would not rule out the possibility. However, Mr Peres had better avoid making ultimatums to the effect that unless the Soviet Union established ties with Israel it will be prevented from participating in Middle East peace negotiations. This attitude will not succeed. Relations must develop naturally and gradually. The question of the Middle East on the one hand, and Israel and Soviet Jewry on the other, are separate issues. Diplomatic relations with Israel must not be used to create the impression that Soviet Jewry have double loyalty, toward Israel and the Soviet Union. People have said that a Soviet Jew is also an Israeli citizen, and therefore if relations are restored Soviet Jews will go to the Israeli Embassy and say: This is our embassy. Let us proceed gradually. In fact, it is already possible to phone Israel and to send telex messages there. These are normal things, and we must let them develop."

PM's Office Prepares Proposals for USSR Relations

TA030948 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Nov 85 p 3

[Report by Gid'on Alon and 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] A document prepared by a team of experts on Soviet affairs in coordination with the Prime Minister's Office, and which has been submitted to Shim'on Peres, recommends that ties be established with the Soviets on various levels that are not necessarily political or diplomatic, and that the possibility of personal links at the secret service level, rather than settling for relations via mediators, be examined.

The document, which is based on data and evaluations by research bodies and immigration activists who want to change the government's policy toward the Soviet Union, determines that "the possibility cannot be dismissed that there will be a direct Soviet appeal to Israel for a blackmail deal such as Soviet Jews in return for giving up the territories, or a Palestinian state. Therefore, the Israeli Government must prepare itself for such a possibility as soon as possible in order not to find itself in an inconvenient situation. The government must prepare a proposal for a 'large deal' with the Soviet Union, at its own initiative. Israel must collect 'bargaining cards' for the negotiations with the Soviet Union."

The document details what the Israeli Government's goals should be, the optimal goal being to get the Soviet Jews out and have them immigrate to Israel. Operative goals are placing the issue of Soviet Jewry at the top of the scale of priorities of the government, the Israeli public, and world Jewish communities as a problem equal in importance to that of routine security and Israel's social problems; strengthening the Soviet Jews' link to Judaism, Zionism, and Israel; and providing the small group of immigration activists and refuseniks with full moral backing.

Shamir on Relations With Egypt, East Europe

TA011425 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Nov 85 p 3

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Excerpt] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has rejected a proposal by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to set up a joint ministerial committee to examine Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Shamir raised the proposal during their meeting at the United Nations. According to him, Al-Majid rejected the proposal and said that the Husayn-'Arafat agreement was most important. This was disclosed by Minister Shamir in a lecture to students in Beersheba yesterday.

According to Shamir, the Egyptians are not loyal to the Camp David accords. "We remain loyal to the accords and there is no more realistic solution than the one provided by these accords.

We must tell Egypt, Jordan, and the United States: Do not look for solutions other than Camp David, keep those accords." Referring to the peace process in the Middle East, Shamir emphasized that "there is no peace because Egypt and Jordan support the PLO. The Likud will not let Israel give up the achievements of the 6-Day War."

Referring to media reports about the resumption of relations with several East European countries, Shamir said: "I have the impression it will not take too long before Israel has a significant presence in that part of the world." He added that "the question of relations with Israel is being examined, but to our regret there is no indication of a change in everything pertaining to the emigration of Soviet Jews. All there is at this point is rumors," he noted.

IDF Denies Syrian Claims of Missile Firing

TA030819 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Nov 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by Shefi Gabay]

[Text] "Last Thursday Israeli Air Force fighter planes flew in waves for 40 minutes over Syrian positions in eastern Lebanon. Dozens of Syrian surface-to-air missiles were fired above the bases along the Syrian Army's fortification line and the Palestinian terrorist headquraters, but no plane was hit." This was reported by the Arab broadcasting stations and their commentators expressed amazement at the incident.

The Israeli fighter planes flew in bombing formation and all measures required for a high alert were taken at once on the ground. However, the planes which flew over the bases and fortifications and headquarters "did not appear to panic because of the missiles fired at them and they remained in the air for a long time in a threatening deployment," the brodadcasting stations said. The planes, which launched hundreds of balloons into the air which the Syrians mistook for bombs, were not hit.

The planes later disappeared without one of them having been hit.

The IDF spokesman said in reaction last night that no Syrian missiles had been fired at the Air Force planes. The spokesman stated that these reports were fabricated and that the Arab media is in the habit of quite often making public announcements about Israeli aircraft that launch balloons in the air as a means of defense against antiaircraft missiles. The spokesman emphasized that the IDF is not in the habit of commenting on the operational flights of Air Force planes, but one thing is certain and that is that there was no incident of any missile firing at our planes last week.

Navy Establishes 'No-Go' Area for Antiterror Fight

TA021219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The Israel Navy has established a no-go area for civilian boats along the coasts of northern Israel and southern Lebanon. Merchant shipping and local fishing boats have been warned to keep out of this strip. Its aim is to facilitate Navy's patrols against seaborne terrorists.

Shahal on Supply of Power to W. Bank by Jordan

TA021215 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0905 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Interview with Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal by Dani Vesely in the Haifa studio — live]

[Excerpt][Vesely] An old proposal whereby Jordan would supply the electricity needs of Judaea and Samaria was taken out of the drawer this past week. The proposal is being raised in the midst of an accelerated campaign to establish dialogue with the Jordanians and somebody may have tried to make another gesture toward them so that they might come to the negotiations table. This triggered a red alert for the Likud; electricity is a clear indication of sovereignty and those who supply electricity to Judaea and Samaria today will find it easier to annex it tomorrow. The one who raised this proposal is Energy and Infrastructure Minister Shahal. Is this your modest contribution to the political effort?

[Shahal] I do not know whether this is a modest contribution. I can only say that that which is electrifying the atmosphere is neither the proposal nor the deliberations about it, but rather some of the Likud ministers who want, at all costs, to generate electricity where there is no tension. First, the proposal is not mine. Also, the proposal was not raised recently. However, this is not an old proposal since what is at stake today is not necessarily identical to what was at stake at earlier.

About 45 days ago Anwar Nusaybah, the head of the board of directors of the East Jerusalem electric corporation came to me with a proposal that we agree that his company receive a certain amount of electricity from Jordan so as to solve its debts and deficit problems. The East Jerusalem electric corporation owes the Israeli one large sums of money amounting to billions of shekels, and these debts are increasing. I demanded that this problem be solved so that a regular supply of electricity might be guaranteed. There were a number of proposals including this one which Nusaybah raised, asking that Israel agree that some of the electricity be received from Jordan so as to help the company with its debt repayment.

[Vesely] Do you see political implications in this proposal too?

[Shahal] Look, I cannot ignore the fact that this issue of hooking up to the Jordanian electricity grid has a political connotation or significance. I asked Mr Nusaybah to submit a written proposal.

[Vesely] However, the timing for this possible Israeli agreement is not accidental, is it?

[Shahal] Look, the timing was dictated by debts which have to be repaid, and we even adopted legal measures to guarantee the repayment of these debts.

[Vesely] Was there no connection whatsoever between this proposal and the current political efforts?

[Shahal] In my opinion, no. This whole issue is bone fide. Those who want to attribute a political significance to this can view anything as a political matter. However, let us not forget that most of the electricity in the West Bank is supplied by the Israeli electric corporation, so that Jordan's readiness to get hooked up to an Israeli electricity grid and to supply electricity — this would mean that instead of billing the residents of the territories for the electricity they buy from us, they could be subsidized by Jordan — has a political significance which we should address.

Peres Promises Not To Cut Defense Budget in 1987

TA011246 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Nov 85 p 2

[Report by the party affairs correspondent]

[Text] Last night, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres promised not to cut the defense budget in 1987.

Speaking to the Labor Party's "Lamerhav" circle, the prime minister noted the need to cut $0.5 billion in the 1986 budget and the finance minister's wish to effect a larger cut in the defense budget.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday told the Labor Party Central Committee about the large cut he was prepared to take in his ministry's budget. He emphasized that Israel "is the only country in the Middle East which has cut its defense budget this year in the face of the exacerbation in the arms race."

UN Envoy To Discuss Military Talks With Lebanon

TA040934 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Jerusalem is anticipating the imminent arrival of the UN secretary general's assistant to discuss the possibility of resuming the military talks between Israel and Lebanon (similar to the format of the Al-Naqurah talks). It is assumed that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar will send an emissary to Israel in the wake of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's appeal to him to work on resuming the dialogue with Israel under the auspices of the United Nations in a bid to bring about an agreement on an IDF withdrawal from the security strip in southern Lebanon.

Among other things, the chances of ending factional rivalries in the country lie behind Lebanon's interest in an Israeli withdrawal. Observers in Jerusalem believe that Syria is behind this request and regard this move as an indication of its willingness to join the political processes in the region in order to resolve the disputes with Israel.

Sources in Jerusalem said that it was Lebanon which terminated the contacts held in Al-Naqurah between Lebanese and Israeli officers under UN auspices, and that Israel does not want to change the situation in the field at the moment. Nevertheless, observers in Jerusalem believe that if a stable agreement is reached between the various factions in Lebanon, the possibility of Israel renewing the dialogue with the central government in a bid to reach a stable, permanent arrangement without the presence of IDF troops in the security zone should not be ruled out.

ASL Expels Four Druze Clergymen From Security Zone

TA011315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] command has expelled four Druze clergymen from the area of Hasbayya outside the security zone. The four include 80-year-old Shaykh Sa'id Barakat. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has learned from ASL headquarters that the four had collaborated with the rejectionist front located in Al-Biqa' which has recently perpetrated several terrorist attacks. Shaykh Barakat's son is responsible for several attacks in the Hasbayya area.

ASL Blows Up Car Bomb Near Security Zone; 1 Killed

TA040710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0630 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] This morning the soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] foiled another attempt to penetrate the security zone with a car bomb. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a car carrying approximately 200 kg of explosives, driven by a suicide driver, approached the vicinity of the security zone near the village of Arnun. The driver refused the ASL soldiers' order to stop, and consequently they fired at him and the car exploded. The driver of the car was killed. Our correspondent notes this is the 13th attempt to penetrate southern Lebanon with car bombs.

ALGERIA

U.S. Arms Counterproposal to USSR 'Nothing New'

LD022027 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpt] From a position of strength, thanks to the support it receives and in order not to seem as though it is persisting in its ill-will, Washington has just broken a long month of silence and reservation with regard to Soviet proposals. These proposals, we remind you, are concerned with banning space weapons — in other words, with the United States abandoning its SDI [Strategic Defense Initiative] program — and each side making a radical reduction of 50 percent of nuclear weapons able to hit targets in the other's country.

The only response the United States makes is in fact a counterproposal. It speaks, without giving any details, about large reductions of nuclear arsenals and continuing with strategic defense research. Thus, there is nothing new. in fact, this counterproposal constitutes a clear step backwards.

PDRY Special Envoy Ends Visit 31 Oct

LD011027 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau of the Yemeni Socialist Democratic Party and special envoy of President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, left Algiers this afternoon. Mr 'Abd al-Ghani stated that he conveyed a message to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general. He also pointed out that the results of the talks with the Algerian officials were positive and will serve the development of cooperation and coordination in the Arab issues of destiny.

The Yemeni official was seen off at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the permanent secretariat of the FLN Central Committee.

Members of Arms Theft 'Gang' 'Neutralized'

LD030055 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2220 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Three more members of the gang of law breakers implicated in the arms theft from Soumaa Police College have been neutralized. On 29 October, Dellasi Omar, alias Jaafar, was located in the village of Birtouta in the Wilaya of Blida. While running away and brandishing his gun, he was injured in the leg and taken to the hospital. He said that he had come to find food and that he was to join up with two of his accomplices. The latter were located 3 days later in the Boufarik area. Gendarmes called on them to surrender, but they responded by shooting and then attempted to flee. The gendarmes returned the fire, killing Ben Omar Mahmoud, alias Abdallah, and seriously injuring Klhida Armed, alias Noureddine, who was taken to the hospital. He was found to be dead on arrival.

Weapons and a sum of 40,000 dinars that came from the theft of the pay of workers of the ECA, ex-ENC [National Commerce Enterprise] of Annaba, were recovered at the same time.

AFP Report

NC021954 Paris AFP in English 1907 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Algiers, Nov 2 (AFP) — Algerian security forces this week killed two fundamentalist activists who had been involved in recent attacks on police, the official Algerian news agency APS said here today.

It said the two activists had been killed, and another captured, near Birtouta, in the Wilaya (department) of Blida, 30 kilometers (18 miles) southwest of here.

APS said the three had been part of a band which attacked a police station at Soumaa, near Blida, last August, and which killed five policemen in a shootout near Larbaa, in the same region, on october 21.

Since then, according to press reports, seven of the activists had been tracked by police to the Larbaa area.

APS said one activist had been arrested while shopping at Birtouta, after being denounced by villagers.

He then put police on the tracks of the other two, who were holed up in a house in a nearby village. The pair were killed in the subsequent shootout.

According to the press reports, three members of the fundamentalist gang have been killed and 18 arrested, leaving six still at large, including the band's presumed leader, Mustapha Bouyali, 45.

APS referred to "agitation" at Tizi-Ouzou on thursday and Friday, provoked by "a few marginals" protesting the jailing for three years this week of singer Ait Menguellat, found guilty of possessing arms.

The demonstrations started on Thursday as crowds began flowing out of a soccer stadium at the end of an Algerian championship match. The unrest continued through Friday.

APS said "little groups of youths and adolescents" flung stones at police. Other sources said tear gas was used to disperse them.

These sources said the demonstrators were also demanding the freeing of members of two unauthorised organisations, the Association of the Sons of Martyrs and the Algerian Human Rights League.

Around 20 members of these organisations were arrested in July and August.

Pupils at Tizi-Ouzou and other villages in the region have been marching in the streets and organising strikes. At least one school, at Ain-el-Hamman, was closed by police earlier this month.

Police Clash With Supporters of Banned Group

LD012216 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Algeria today celebrated the 31st anniversary of the beginning of the insurrection against the French authorities. On this occasion five colonels were promoted to the rank of general. The Algerian Army now has 19 generals. At Tizi Ouzou, the capital of Kabylie, the 1 November ceremony degenerated into clashes between demonstrators and the police. Like yesterday, several hundred, indeed several thousands of people were demanding the release of imprisoned members of the [word indistinct] Committee of the Martyrs of the Algerian League of Human Rights, an organization which is banned by the authorities.

In Paris, a banned demonstration for the Algerian League of Human Rights brought together about 1,000 people. Seventeen of them have been taken in for questioning by the police.

LIBYA

PRC Vice Premier Arrives, Holds Talks

LD031001 Tripoli JANA in English 0840 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 20, Nov 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Tian Tiyun, vice president of the Chinese State Council in the People's Republic of China, and the delegation accompanying him yesterday arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Mr Tian expressed, in a statement on his arrival, his great pleasure to visit Jamahiriyah pointing out that Jamahiriyah and China were two friendly countries linked to each other by a number of mutual issues.

Furthermore, the China vice president stressed that the Libyan-Chinese relations witnessed developed substantially following the visit of the People's Republic of China by the leader of the revolution.

Confers With Al-Turayki

LD031719 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1643 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Nov (JANA) — The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison ['Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki] met at noon today with Tian Jiyun, member of the Politburo of the CPC and vice premier of the State Council of the PRC, and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting ways and means to develop and bolster cooperation between the two countries in the common interests of the two friendly peoples were discussed.

Tian Jiyun expressed the appreciation of the Chinese leadership and people for the efforts being made by the Jamahiriyah to strengthen international liberation movements and support the issues of peoples struggle for independence. He also expressed his country's desire to develop cooperation between the two countries and China's readiness to implement all the agreements and joint partnerships agreed upon during previous visits. Many international issues of common interest were also discussed.

Meets Committee Leader

LD040752 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Nov (JANA) — Brother Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee, last night received Mr Tian Jiyun, member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is currently on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah. During this meeting, which was attended by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation and the delegation accompanying the Chinese vice premier of the State Council, bilateral relations and ways for bolstering and developing them in the interest of the two friendly peoples were discussed.

Burkinabe, Ghanaian Defense Delegations Arrive

LD032046 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Nov (JANA) — Major Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, Burkina Faso minister of national defense; Captain Kojo Tsikata, special adviser in the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council; and their accompanying delegations arrived at Tripoli International Airport this evening. They were received by Major Khuayladi al-Hamidi, officers from the Libyan Arab armed forces, the Burkina Faso ambassador, and the Ghanaian charge d'affaires to the Jamahiriyah.

Sudan TU Delegation Meets Al-Qadhdhafi, Ends Visit

Talks With Leader 3 Nov

LD041023 Tripoli JANA in English 0940 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 21, November 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received yesterday the Sudanese Trade Union delegation.

The head of the delegation expressed their thanks and gratitude for having the opportunity to meet the leader of the revolution and for the brotherly way in which the delegation was received in Al-Jamahiriyah. He said that this visit made it possible for them to meet the leader of the revolution and to have a first-hand experience of the massive achievements accomplished in Al-Jamahiriyah at the hands of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution that included many sectors in the fields of industry, agriculture, education, health, housing, and construction.

He went on to laud the revolution of the producers which [word indistinct] and end once and for all to exploitation, hegemony, and oppression and also achieved the producer his full human nature implementing the sayings in the Green Book which is the only way for the masses' freedom — the rightful owners of rule, wealth, and arms.

Further, he said that they in Khartoum had listened to the direct calls given by the leader of the revolution to the Sudanese masses during the people's uprising who urged them to wage the revolution as if he were addressing the people in Al-Jamahiriyah. He added that such a stand on the part of the leader of the revolution displays his pan-Arabism and the sincereity of his call for Arab unity which he leads the Arabs for.

He pointed out that the Sudanese people stood up against the rule of tyranny, terror, and dependence on foreign power. They scored a victory on tyranny and toppled one and for all the dictatorial regime of puppet Numayri.

In conclusion, the head of the Sudanese delegation lauded the support given by the Libyan Arab people to their brothers, the Sudanese people, and he also said that they were so happy that they have paid this visit to Al-Jamahiriyah.

Communique Issued

LD030936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli 3 Nov (JANA) — Sudan's Workers' Trade Union Federation has affirmed its support to the Libyan Arab people and their great revolution for their sincere efforts in achieving comprehensive Arab unity and working seriously to consolidate the unity of the workers for the attainment of this great goal.

A joint statement issued yesterday at the end of the visit to the Jamahiriyah by delegations of Sudan trade unions at the invitation of the General Union of Producers stated that the final and only solution to aggression and occupation which the Arab nation is being subjected to is the escalation of the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy with all kinds of means to continue aggression against the Arab nation and threaten its existence.

The Sudan Workers' Trade Union Federation has expressed its great appreciation for the Third Universal Theory, embodied by the thoughts of the leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which includes radical and final solutions to all the political, economic, and social problems which human societies are experiencing.

The statement has praised the unique humanitarian experience which has enabled the masses of the basic people's conferences and vocational production to assume authority and wealth and arms; it also hailed the splendid achievements realized by the partner producers in the Jamahiriyah in various fields, thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Al-Turayki Receives Iranian Deputy Minister

LD021553 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison ['Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki] conferred at noon today with Sheyk ol-Eslam, the Iranian deputy foreign minister, who is on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At this meeting they discussed the ways and means of ensuring the developing of bilateral relations and Arab, Islamic, and international issues of common interest.

FRG Arab Friendship Group Arrives 31 Oct

LD020657 Tripoli JANA in English 1517 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 17, Oct 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — the delegation from the Arab-Federal German Friendship Society arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the framework of the strengthening of relations between nations and the consolidation of Arab-German relations.

The German delegation is headed by Mr. Peter Sensil, the vice-chairman of the society and member of the German Social Democratic Party. Some members of the Federal German parliament are included in the delegation.

Al-Turayki Meets FRG Friendship Society Delegation

LD031924 Tripoli JANA in English 1759 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 20, Nov. 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau ['Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki] yesterday met with members of the delegation of the West German-Libyan Friendship Society who are currently on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau asserted the importance of cooperation between Libya and West German peoples and pointed to the attempts made towards that goal. He made clear that the security of Europe is linked to that of the Mediterranean.

He pointed out that European wars took place on North African lands and that Libya was still suffering from the mines planted then as they are causing human and material casualties.

The secretary of the People's Committee stressed that Jamahiriyah's policy is based, since the Great 1st September Revolution took place, on non-alignement and away from military blocks as well as the consolidation of cooperation relations, on equal footing with East and West. He referred to the imperialist malicious propaganda aimed at the defamation of the people of Jamahiriyah who own power, wealth and weapons. He reaffirmed thtat Jamahiriyah always called for popular friendly relations with all friendly countries.

The leader of the West German-Libyan Friendship Society expressed at this meeting his admiration of the achievements realised in various fields on Jamahiriyah's soil thanks to the Great 1st September Revolution.

He pointed out that Germany was working to alleviate the problems being suffered by the Palestinian people and its right to self-determination.

Envoy to UN Committee Denounces Israeli Practices
LD020021 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] New York, Safar 18, Nov. 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Jamahiriyah's representative in the special U.N. Political Committee on Wednesday night in New York denounced the Zionist enemy practices and its violations of international laws and regulations with regards to the Palestinian Arab people inside the occupied Arab lands.

Jamahiriyah's envoy, in a speech he made on Wednesday night in the U.N. special committee meeting to investigate the Zionist practices in the occupied Arab lands, confirmed that what takes place there is nothing but putting into practice the Zionist rigid doctrine which adopts the theory of 'the chosen' and 'the superiority'.

He also denounced the close collaboration that exist between the Zionist entity and the apartheid regime of South Africa who share the same concept morally and ideologically. Both racist regimes practice the policies of terrorism and oppression to force the original population to migrate, to uproot them from their land and empty it from them. He singled out the colonial imperialist forces that side with those two regimes and secretly and publicly supply them with means of suppression, justify their practices and give legitimacy to their aggressive actions.

Leader Greets Algeria on Revolution Anniversary
LD020806 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The brother commander of the Great 1 September Revolution has addressed a greeting to the fraternal Algerian Arab people on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the Algerian revolution against the French colonialists. The following is the text of the message:

In the name of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab revolutionary forces and the forces of the universal platform throughout the world and in the name of the revolutionary movement everywhere, on this day, 1 November, we convey our congratulations of fraternity and comradeship to the Arab people in Algeria and to members of the FLN party and its chairman, brother Chedli Bendjedid, on this great occasion of the anniversary of the immortal revolution of 1952 under the command of the FLN against French colonialism. We pray for the souls of the martyrs of that historic epic, which was written with the blood of over 1 million martyrs, which was shed for the sake of Algeria's Arabism, Islam, and freedom.

The commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, wrote the commander of the Great 1 September Revolution's message in the book at the Algerian Embassy in Tripoli. He also congratulated the fraternal Algerian people on the occasion of this anniversary at the reception held by the Algerian Embassy last night on this occasion, which was attended by a number of secretaries of the General People's Committee and heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The Algerian Ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah expressed his deep gratitude and thanks to the brother commander of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi referring to the great care manifested by the brother commander, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, and the Libyan Arab people in celebrating the anniversary of the start of the armed revolution in Algeria against the French colonialist rule. He said that the Algerian people can never forget the support and help provided to them by the Libyan Arab people even in the days of their poverty. He said that Algeria appreciates the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's stands of struggle and feelings of fraternity.

He added that the visit by brother Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir as a representative of the brother commander of the Great 1 September Revolution provides the best proof of the unity of the two revolutions in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Algeria.

Al-Turayki Interviewed on Ties With U.S., PLO, Others
PM031457 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 1 Nov 85 pp 36, 37

[Interview with Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: At a press conference at the United Nations you made the accusation against the United States that its fleet protected the Israeli raid on Tunis and that it had advance knowledge of the raid. Yet you said that Libya wants friendship with the United States.

Al-Turayki: We do not want hostility with the United States. Rather, we want its friendship, and we also want a balanced U.S. stand. But the United States is showing hostility toward the Arab nation instead. We want the United States to adopt a stand similar to that of the Soviet Union, or a neutral stand. With regard to the Israeli raid on Tunis, the U.S. stand was similar to its stand toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. At the beginning it denied knowledge of it and then later admitted it knew about it.

AL-HAWADITH: A few years ago steps were taken to bring Libya closer to the United States. A few days ago you personally said that Libya wants friendship with the United states. How do you explain this?

Al-Turayki: I do not think that we will be able to reach the stage of friendship. We want to improve the atmosphere. We are talking about normal and balanced relations with the United States.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you seeking such relations?

Al-Turayki: We want such relations on the condition of noninterference in our internal affairs. We want normal relations and not diktat, but as long as the United States adopts such stand toward the Zionist entity I cannot imagine that it will have friendship with Libya or with any other Arab country.

AL-HAWADITH: This is a somewhat provocative question: Why is Libya always accused by almost everybody? It is accused by Tunisia of being involved in activities aginst it, including the use of explosives and other unacceptable methods. It is also accused by the Gulf states of supporting and arming a non-Arab country, meaning supporting Iran in its war with Iraq.

Al-Turayki: Libya is so accused because it is hostile to the United States. It stood accused by the Arabs when it was against the shah of Iran. When in Addis Ababa we proposed moving the OAU headquarters they said that we had committed an action hostile to the Arab nation... [as published]

AL-HAWADITH: You are accused of giving arms to a non-Arab country which is fighting a war with an Arab country. For this reason the Gulf states are disturbed by your stand.

Al-Turayki: First, I would like to reassure you that most of the Gulf states support the Libyan stand and believe that it is a good stand because it could only be in the interest of security and peace in the region. Most, if not all, of the Gulf states have contacts with Libya. Libya has contributed to mediation between a number of these countries and Iran. We have made efforts to stop the war and to prevent its spread in the area. The brothers in the Gulf, both as groups and individuals, appreciate this Libyan stand and want Libya to play a role in halting the war. But the Iraqi stand, which is hostile to the Libyan revolution, does not enable us to do so in the manner we would like... Nevertheless, we believe that the war is not in the Arab nation's interest and must stop. What matters is that the brothers in the Gulf do not wish the war to expand, but rather to stop. They realize now that it is not a Persian-Arab war but an Iraq-Iran war.

AL-HAWADITH: With regard to the PLO, it is a known fact that you are opposed to the Amman accord and do not wish 'Arafat to remain as PLO Executive Committee chairman. Have you evaluated matters differently after the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis?

Al-Turayki: The raid should primarily be a lesson to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] — to realize that the path he is pursuing is wrong and he will reap nothing from it. He should realize that whatever attitude the Palestinians may adopt, there is always a price on his head. This is regardless of whether he is moderate or otherwise. Brother Abu 'Ammar should realize that he must now stand in the same front line with his brothers and not in the line of negotiations. He should realize that what will liberate southern Lebanon and all parts of Lebanon is not negotiations but heroic fighting by the Lebanese people. What happened in Tunis and what is happening in Lebanon should be a lesson to brother Abu 'Ammar.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us move to the Arab Maghreb. The Israeli raid on Tunis came at a time when relations between the two countries were severed. Did you conside taking practical steps to restore relations with Tunisia?

Al-Turayki: The aggression against Tunisia and against the Palestinians in it confirmed what we had already said — that Libya has no designs against Tunisia, but that Tunisia is a target for the enemies of the Arab nation. It now appears that the campaign that was launched against Libya and in which Tunisia was used as a cat's-paw was aimed at distracting Tunisia's attention from the actual source of danger and that the operation was for the purpose of striking against Tunisia. We did not break off relations with Tunisia, because we do not believe in breaking relations.

AL-HAWADITH: From Tunisia's standpoint the break in relations was because of Libya's actions against it, which, according to the Tunsians, are confirmed by the dicovery of explosives and Libya's instigation of the Tunisians...

Al-Turayki: I believe that Tunisia is unfortunately driven toward making such allegations. Why bring up the story of explosives now? Why was the question of reducing the labor force [in Libya] exploited? Why expel the Libyan diplomats and accuse them of carrying out sabotage operations? This is a premeditated operation. We had expected Tunisia to make such accusations. Unfortunately Tunisia has been exploited by the U.S. Administration and by some of the Arab countries in North Africa for reasons of their own. These countries tried to pour oil on the fire.

AL-HAWADITH: To whom are you referring?

Al-Turayki: I am referring to those who claim to be playing a unification and rapprochement role between the Arab Maghreb countries... Tunisia and Libya are closer to each other than any other countries; there is an organic and human link between them. I am referring to those who tried to exploit this situation. But the principal instigator is the U.S. Administration. There are things that I would not like to disclose regarding my meeting with President Bourguiba last March. But it was apparent then that the Tunisian Government was about to take the steps it has taken.

AL-HAWADITH: Are Libyan-Algerian relations still tense?

Al-Turayki: I cannot say that they are tense, but they are supposed to be better than they are at present. The Algerian brothers adopted an attitude toward the Moroccan-Libyan agreement that we believe is unjustifiable. This led them sometimes to take steps that we believe are not in the interest of the Libyan-Algerian relations nor the interest of working for the sake of an Arab Maghreb.

Al-HAWADITH: What happened regarding the question of the Sahara? Some people say that it has been decided in favor of Morocco, while others say that the conlfict is continuing. What is your opinion, and where does the Polisario stand?

Al-Turayki: The situation of the Polisario is the same...there is nothing new. The referendum has not taken place while Morocco is showing readiness to carry it out under UN auspices. Contacts are currently taking place with the UN secretary General, who told me that he will hold contacts with the OAU chairman. The referendum must take place under UN auspices after it has been impossible to hold it under OAU auspices.

Tripoli Reports Tunisian Police Raids on UGTT

LD021820 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpts] According to reports from the Tunisian capital, scores of Tunisian trade unionists have been detained by the Tunisian police during the past 48 hours. The news agencies report that the UGTT [Tunisian General Labor Federation] headquarters in Tunis and its premises in a number of Tunisian towns and provinces have been stormed by the Tunisian police forces.

Quoting a Tunisian trade unionist source, the TUNISIAN PRESS AGENCY, TAP, stated yesterday evening that scores of trade unionists and three members of the UGTT Executive Bureau have been arrested during the past 2 days. TAP said these include Abdelsalam Jarad, Khayruddin Bouslah, and Adli Ramadan.

TAP also reported that the Tunisian police yesterday evening arrested five Tunisian opposition leaders outside the UGTT Headquarters.

TAP also admitted that the police had stormed some UGTT offices, claiming that iron bars, chains, and tear-gas bombs were discovered.

MAURITANIA

French External Relations Minister Visits 2 Nov

Makes Arrival Statement

AB021436 Paris AFP in French 1401 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas arrived in Nouakchott early Saturday afternoon for a few hours' visit to Mauritania.

The head of the French diplomatic service, who was welcomed on arrival by his Mauritanian counterpart, Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, is expected to hold talks with Mauritanian Head of State Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya.

Mr Dumas emphasized on arrival the "convergence" of viewpoints of Nouakchott and Paris on many issues, and said that the talks he will hold in the Mauritanian capital will take place in "an atmosphere of great friendship".

Mr Dumas, who will return to Paris in the evening after a visit to three African countries (Cameroon, Nigeria, Mauritania), is scheduled to sign a new cooperation agreement with Mauritania during his stay.

Confers With President

AB030721 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state held talks with the French foreign minister. Roland Dumas arrived in Nouakchott yesterday. His talks with the head of state bore on the various aspects of the bilateral cooperation, which is in a very good health. They also examined the current burning issues and the situation in our subregion.

Visits Facility, Signs Grant

LD022334 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpts] French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, today visited the international telecommunications center in [word indistinct]. They observed a foreign communications link test conducted by the center, which was successful. The center consists of two satellite communications stations: Station "A" is reserved for communications with various parts of the world, and station "B" will be directly linked with the Arab artificial satellite ARABSAT, whose function is to transmit news and television pictures between Arab states, in addition to linking these states with a television communications system.

Station "A" is due to be commissioned in 8 days' time. The two stations are part of our country's communications modernization program. This includes two stations for domestic and foreign communications in Nouadibou and a telephonic center. The program is costing 1.5 billion oukiah.

Earlier today Roland Dumas signed an agreement granting our country Fr40 million.

Ends Visit

AB030957 Paris AFP in French 0828 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Nouakchott, 3 Nov (AFP) — French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas expressed the wish on Saturday evening in Nouakchott that the debate which has begun at the United Nations on the Western Sahara issue "could lead to a peaceful political solution."

The French external relations minister left Nouakchott on Saturday evening for Paris at the end of a tour that took him to Cameroon, Nigeria, and Mauritania. He stated before his departure that all the African interlocutors he met had expressed their satisfaction with the French stand over the issue of apartheid in South Africa.

Islamic Conference Official Visits, Holds Talks

Arrives 1 Nov

AB021320 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization arrived in Nouakchott yesterday afternoon for a visit to Mauritania at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Sharifudin Pirzada was welcomed upon his arrival by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; (Mohammed Muktar), adviser to the head of state for Islamic affairs; His Excellency (Baba Mohamed Adballa), who is our ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and (Ahmed Sid Ahmed), ambassador and director of the Department of International Organizations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, hosted a dinner in honor of Sharifudin Pirzada.

Communique Issued

AB031046 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state yesterday morning received in audience the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO]. They discussed in particular ways to strengthen solidarity and unity within the ICO. Efforts by the organization vis-a-vis certain regional conflicts such as the Iran-Iraq war and Afghanistan also featured prominently in their talks. On the bilateral plane, issues of cooperation between our country and the ICO were also examined during the talks Mr Pirzada [ICO secretary general] held with the head of state and the Mauritanian authorities. The secretary general of the ICO left Nouakchott yesterday afternoon. A press communique issued at the end of his visit stressed the need to strengthen this cooperation through the (?pursuit) of the fundamental objectives of the Islamic organization. To this end, Sharifudin Pirzada paid tribute to the historic role played by Mauritania in spreading the influence of the Islamic culture and civilization, as well as developing brotherly relations between member-states of the ICO.

Iraqi Deputy Minister Arrives Bearing Message

AB021316 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Iraqi First Vice Foreign Minister Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis arrived in Nouakchott yesterday. He is the bearer of a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussayn to Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state. Mr (Nahi Ismael Louis) was welcomed at the airport by (Mohammed Leni Loukoula Baye), secretary general of the government, and the ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Nouakchott.

Conveys Message to Leader

JN021646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1344 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Nouakchott, 2 Nov (INA) — Mauritanian President Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmad Taha has received a letter from President Saddam Husyan dealing with the Arab situation. The letter was delivered by President Saddam Husayn's envoy Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, whom the Mauritanian president received today. Al-Wayyis delivered similar letters to the leaders of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

SUDAN

Testimony Says U.S. Involved in Falasha Airlift

JN021915 Khartoum SUNA in English 1746 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — [Passage indistinct] Concerning the planes which transported food supplies to Sudan and brought back refugees, 'Abbas said that only the first and the last plane were carrying food while the other planes were carrying nothing.

Blue Nile Autombile Company which took part in the Falashas transportation closed soon after the popular upheaval and its shareholders escaped, 'Abbas added.

Answering questions by the defence board chairman 'Abd al-'Aziz Shidu, 'Abbas explained that the key defendant Al-Tayyib is implicated in Falashas airlift to Israel.

Al-Tayyib was informed by Sudan's embassy to Nairobi of a ring operating in transporting Falashas and accordingly its agents including Americans, Ethiopians and Kenyans were detained by the security body, but the Americans were released under the U.S. Congress interference.

Assistant refugees commissioner and camps directors affirmed that Falashas groups were ferried without informing them, 'Abbas said.

'Abbas indicated that the official bodies could not withdraw any money from the state security building's account in London because it is deposited in a private account.

The prosecution board furnished the court with files acquired from SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) and a book titled "Falashas: A Dagger in the Nation's Back," to be considered as documents. The court will hold its seventh session tomorrow Sunday.

Probe of Shooting Incident at PLO Office Completed

JN020937 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 2, — SUNA — Investigations at the last week shooting incident in front of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) office here has been completed, Interior Minister 'Abbas Madani told SUNA yesterday.

An American employee of a drilling company affiliated to the American Chevron Oil Company of the Sudan was arrested, and later on released, after the guard of the PLO office fired at his car as he was parking near the office receiving radio signals.

The PLO office here complained that the cars of the American Embassy had been spotted loitering around the PLO office oftenly intercepting wireless signals and that they were in surveillance missions.

'Source' Cited on Daf'allah's European Tour

JN031015 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Safar 19/Nov. 3 (SUNA) — Sudan's foreign policy, the domestic situation in Sudan as well as problems of refugees, famine, drought and desertification figured prominently in the recent tour paid by Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah to some European countries, an authoritative source told SUNA.

The source said that the tour had realized positive results in boosting bilateral relations with the countries Daf'allah visited.

Some standing problems between Sudan and those countries had been solved and new horizons for joint cooperation had been opened in addition to activation of joint committees and signing of protocol, the source added.

The source remarked that the joint Belgian-Sudanese committee, which did not meet since 1978, would meet in the near future.

He added that the delegation held serious negotiations with Federal Germany and that a technical delegation from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning stayed behind to follow up joint cooperation between the two countries.

The source spoke of the meetings conducted by the delegation with the US AID and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and officials of the World Bank.

The steps taken by the Transitional government to correct the economic situation in the country have been explained, the source said.

He added that the delegation had reviewed in Brussels cooperation between Sudan and the EC and the possibility of developing it in accordance with the 3rd Lome Convention.

The tour tackled the recent political developments in the Sudan and showed the seriousness of the transitional government to lay down the basis of democratic rule in the country, the source underlined.

He said that Daf'allah thanked those governments and the voluntary organizations for the assistance rendered to Sudan to overcome problems of drought, desertification and famine.

The source added that Daf'allah appealed to them to provide more assistance to Sudan for the rehabilitation of the drought-affected areas.

The tour reviewed the condition of refugees in the Sudan and the peaceful steps taken by the government to handle the south question as well as the endeavours exerted to convene a national reconciliation conference in this regard, the source disclosed.

He remarked that the delegation had explained Sudan's foreign policy in the new era which, he said, was based on non-aligned and good neighbourly policies as well as non-interference in other countries internal affairs.

Beside Egypt, Al-Jazuli visited Bulgaria, U.S.A., Federal Germany, Belgium and Britain.

Further Report

JN021842 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 2 (SUNA) — The tour has achieved positive results, especially in boosting bilateral relations with the countries which the prime minister and accompanying delegation visited, stated an official source who accompanied the prime minister in his last tour.

The Sudanese-Belgium joint committee, which stopped holding meetings since 1978, is reactivated and will resume meetings soon said the source. The source added that the Sudanese-Bulgarian joint committee will also resume sessions next year.

The source said that the delegation had commenced negotiations with the Federal Republic of Germany and a technical delegation from the Sudanese Ministry of Finance is left behind to follow up bilateral cooperation.

The source pointed out that the delegation held intensive talks with the US Aid Corporation, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank officials to explain steps adopted by the interim government to correct economic process.

The delegation discussed in Brussels the cooperation between the Sudan and the European Economic Community (EEC) and possibilities of boosting them, said the source.

During his visit Premier Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah thanked the countries which he visited and the voluntary organizations for the support and aid they extended to Sudan to combat drought, desertification the source said.

The source added that the tour covered the refugees problem, southern question and Sudan's new foreign policy based on non-alignment, good neighbouring and non-intervention in countries' internal affairs.

Daf'allah returned here yesterday concluding a tour including West Germany, Britain, Brussels, Bulgaria, U.S. and Egypt.

Daf'allah Calls for Cease-Fire Observance

JN031440 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1423 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has expressed the hope that John Garang will halt fighting in the south and enter into the national dialogue aimed at solving the country's problems. In a statement to the press, the prime minister said that dialogue cannot begin while fighting continues in the south, pointing out that a peaceful solution through democratic dialogue is a sound framework for solving the problem. The prime minister also said that the government has declared a unilateral cease-fire and hopes that John Garang will abide by the cease-fire and enter into dialogue so that the country's problems may be solved.

Statement Announces Formation of New Rebel Group

EA022130 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Statement No 1 of the Unified Command of the Armed Forces for Western Sudan — read by announcer]

[Text] We all know that the time Anglo-Egyptian colonialism entered the region, Darfur was a separate independent state in its right. After the start of this colonial era, the colonial powers conspired to annex Darfur to the northern part of Sudan following 18 years of independence. We in Darfur accepted the united Sudan at the time because of the religious links we have with the region and which have their firm roots in the Mahdiyyah era.

However, after an experiment that has lasted for half a century, it has become obvious that we are a foreign body totally alien to what is called the Sudan and that we cannot be accommodated within the same framework. Accordingly, we have resolved the following: The formation of an armed force for western Sudan to take up the task of setting up an independent state of Darfur.

[Signed] The Unified Command of the Armed Forces for Western Sudan

SLF Terms SPLM Operations 'Insult', 'Challenge'

JN011211 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1057 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — The Sudan Liberation Front [SLF] has affirmed that John Garang's escalation of military operations after he declared a cease-fire constitutes a clear insult to the Sudanese people and a blatant challenge to their will.

A statement issued today by the SLF Executive Bureau appealed to the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] to fulfill its promises and not make this call a tactical one to gain time. The statement called on the political forces to take all possible measures against the practices of the John Garang forces against unarmed individuals in order to prevent the deterioration of the situation in the south, particularly in the Upper Nile. It affirmed that the issue of the south does not depend on determining the issue of the SPLM.

Chief of Staff on Garang Activities, Weapons

JN031533 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1433 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Nov (SUNA) — General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, Transitional Military Council member and chief of staff of the Sudanese Armed Forces, has accused forces belonging to John Garang's movement of getting food supplies by looting and robbing citizens and shepherds in the areas of Bor, Al-Nasir, and other neighboring areas.

The chief of staff stressed the fact that Garang's forces would not be able to continue their military operations without the assistance of neighboring countries, adding that Sudan's declared policy regarding improving relations with these countries will have a positive effect on halting such assistance to John Garang.

The chief of staff also announced that the Sudanese Armed Forces are studying all possibilities and are ready to confront any developments, adding that they have showed tremendous ability and high morale by achieving good results during their confrontation of the John Garang movement's attacks, safeguarding military areas, and foiling Garang forces' attempts to besiege some positions.

Gen Khalil added that certain measures have been taken to activate the compulsory military service law and to open camps aimed at encouraging youths to participate in efforts to defend the homeland, adding that as a result of this, some groups were graduated and others were received in accordance with programs prepared for this national action.

Asked about the weapons John Garang is using, Chief of Staff Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil said that the weapons, equipment, and ammunition which Garang's forces use are Soviet-made. It is clear that during his statement to SUNA, the chief of staff did not accuse the Soviet Union directly or indirectly of providing Garang with these weapons.

Farmers Trade Union Affirms Opposition to Garang

JN021851 Khartoum SUNA in English 1742 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 2 (SUNA) — The Farmers Trade Union of Al-Nubah Mountains has affirmed its stance against the suspected movements that could spread sedition in the homeland and disorder in the mountains.

In a press statement issued here today Chairman of the Farmers Union Sadiq Jabarah has pointed out the foiled acts of John Garang in his attempts to sow state of disorder in the Al-Nubah Mountains area.

Jubarah has also mentioned the damages caused by these attacks launched by Garang forces in affirming the citizens' firm stand against Garang and the recent ethnic putsch.

TMC Claims Bor Siege by Garang's Forces Lifted

EA031759 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], and chief of general staff of the People's Armed Forces, has said that life has returned to normal in Bor town after the siege by John Garang's forces. Reports from the south of the country say that the inhabitants of the town welcomed the lifting of the siege and expressed their support for the armed forces.

Major General Peter Cyrillo, commander of the Equatoria military zone, visited the military forces in Bor town and conveyed greetings of Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, and Uthman Abdullah, minister of defense. His excellency praised the high morale of the soldiers and stressed the maintenance of the unity [passage indistinct].

Aru Discusses Security With Tribal Delegation

JN021846 Khartoum SUNA in English 1736 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 2 (SUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister Samuel Aru Pol discussed here today with the Salim tribe delegation the security problems facing the citizens and agricultural projects in Annaim area, South Central Region, that were caused by the outlaws' attacks.

Delegation head Mayor Azzin Musa has affirmed that the meeting covered the best ways of maintaining security in the area without resorting to arming the citizens.

TMC Spokesman Views Efforts To Extradite Numayri

JN021227 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] has asserted its support for the uprising forces, pointing out that the people's aspirations and hopes constitute the political and ideological line that the TMC follows. Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, TMC spokesman, said that the extradition of the butcher [Numayri] was one of the slogans raised by the uprising masses on 6 April. The TMC acted according to the people's desire in its first meeting with the Egyptian leadership.

In a statement to *AL-SAHAFAH*, the TMC spokesman said that the TMC's efforts have not stopped there, but continued these efforts through the competent organs in the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Ministry. He added that the popular efforts to extradite the tyrant, the latest of which were the efforts of the unions alliance, through the lawyers union, take place with the knowledge and approval of the TMC.

In his statement, the TMC spokesman denied reports by foreign media and quoted by local media citing the TMC chairman as saying that the TMC had abandoned its request for the extradition of the ousted president and ignored the crimes he committed against the Sudanese and Arab people. Concluding his statement, the TMC spokesman expressed the hope that the political forces will work for the benefit of the homeland and citizens.

'Open Charge' Filed Against SNP Chairman

EA011749 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] An open charge, numbered 704, has been leveled at Khartoum North Police Station against Philip Abbas Ghabboush, chairman of the Sudanese National Party [SNP], under Article 96 of the Penal Code and Article 21 (twenty-one) of the State Security Law.

Minister Holds Talks With SUNA Officials

EA022317 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Mr Muhammad Bashir Hamid, the minister of culture and information, received representatives of the steering committee of the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) at his office today. During the meeting there was a discussion of the pressing problems of the agency and, above all the administrative vacuum and obstacles to the formation of trade unions. The formation of a management board for SUNA, the budget proposed for it, and the establishment of a supreme council for culture and information and an administrative accountability office were also discussed.

The minister said work needs to be done to extend the activities of SUNA as widely as possible through its daily and weekly bulletins. The minister explained his conceptual plan for the work of the agency and the need for it to develop and be self-reliant at the present time.

TUNISIA

Mzali on Achille Lauro Incident, UGTT Situation

LD011920 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali referred to events that followed the aggression against Hammam al-Shatt, represented by the two piratical operations against the Italian Ship *Achille Lauro* and the Egyptian civilian plane, which resulted in blotting the Tunisian victory and gains achieved at the Security Council. He recalled that Tunisians did not hesitate in condemning these two operations [words indistinct] terror irrespective of its form and motives, and pointed out that Tunisia had expressed solidarity with Egypt's president, government, and people following the operation. He also recalled the refusal of Tunisia to allow the Egyptian plane to land at one if its airports, and refuted the claim that Tunisia had earlier given permission for this plane to land and then later withdrew it, and that no one had asked for permission to land the concerned plane in Tunisia. He pointed out that this was not the first time Tunisia had adopted such a stance in relation to hijackings according to its principles in relation to acts of piracy.

Mohamed Mzali devoted the second part of his statement to the internal situation. He pointed out that the situation in the General Federation of Tunisian Labor [UGTT] is critical, and some of its leaders want to go back to strikes and put pressure on the government on the pretext that the crisis with Libya is over, which is incorrect. The government is dedicated to finding means of confronting the repercussions from the arbitrary expulsion of Tunisian workers. He explained that the truth is that some UGTT leaders want to cover up their ill-disposal of workers' monies and the absence of democracy in the UGTT in order to blackmail the government and step in the street, [as heard] and yet appear as the victim [words indistinct]. He added that the sincere trade unionists who were fed up with the preoccupation of those leaders with matters that have no relation whatsoever with trade unionist activity instead of the problems of the workers, rose to (?occupy) the UGTT places. He confirmed that the government has no intention of dealing a blow to the UGTT — rather, it respects its independence and works for the consolidation of the trade unionist movement, but it wants a union that defends the interests of the workers on the basis of the principles laid down for it by Hashad, [word indistinct] and other strugglers.

He confirmed the eagerness of the government to avoid violence and [word indistinct] unless law and justice make this inevitable. He pointed out that despite everything, the government is devoted to its development work and strives for the continuation of its social work and helping the needy, declaring that it will present in the coming months measures in favor of the toiling classes.

Then Mohamed Mzali spoke about the democratic direction of the government. He said he would confirm the government's determination to continue its backing for this direction by presenting to the Chamber of Deputies before next (?June) a draft law on the organization of parties. He noted that this draft law was ready and expressed in the language of the law the speech delivered by President Habib Bourguiba at the opening of the extraordinary conference of the party on 10 April 1981.

He confirmed once again the belief of the Political Bureau of the party and the government that the future road of Tunisia is the road of the responsible and aware democracy that enables the citizens to look after their affairs through dialogue and avoid verbal, physical, or material violence. He said that the government will present before next (?June) to the Chamber of Deputies another draft law concerning a review of the penal code a draft law that will satisfy the conscience of the Tunisians.

He concluded by saying that these two draft laws will end the present parliamentary session and with them the chamber and the government will have respected their undertakings, thus paving the way for democratic legislative elections in which the representation of the Tunisian people will be closer to reality.

Mzali Speech Views Ties With Libya, Other Issues

LD011451 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Mohamed Mzali today delivered an important speech at the public session held by the Chamber of Deputies this morning. The speech centered on four important points: The first deals with our relations with Libya and the second with the Israeli raid on Tunisia, while the third and fourth deal with the internal situation in the country and the government's democratic attitude.

With regard to the first point, Mohamed Mzali said that contrary to claims by certain quarters, the situation with Libya has not witnessed any easing up — indeed, it is still extremely tense. What has happened since last [word indistinct] was an encroachment on the sanctity of our country and a humiliation for our compatriots and an arbitrary act against our institutions' rights and acts of sabotage. This has gone beyond all limits and matters turned into open hostility. This forced President Habib Bourguiba to sever relations with the Libyan regime.

Tunisian and international public opinion should realize that the severance of relations came after many weeks and months of patience and the development of matters into direct acts of terrorism. In view of these the government had no alternative but to decide to sever relations.

The fraternal Libyan people should know that these measures were not directed against them. All should understand that Tunisia was prepared to defend itself and to deter the encroachers.

Mzali spoke of the Libyan attitude, which was characterized by animosity and of the practices of the Libyan information media, during the Israeli raid when Tunisian was still bandaging its wounds and burying its victims. At that time, Libyan radio called on the workers, youth, and army in Tunisia to rise in revolution and to topple the regime, instead of seizing the opportunity to manifest solidarity with Tunisia in its time of trouble.

It is not true that the crisis with Libya has come to an end, he said. Indeed, the relative silence on the part of the Libyan regime could be a cover for a new hostile terroristic operation, for which we have prepared ourselves and wait for in all parts of Tunisia. Mzali called on all factions of the Tunisian people to be on the alert and vigilant while continuing the work and efforts in the battle for development. He also urged them to be on the alert against some collaborators with the Libyan regime in Tunisia.

Concerning the second point, Mohamed Mzali spoke about the Israeli raid on Tunisia, which claimed the lives of scores of Tunisians and Palestinians. He pointed out that the government has done its duty and that President Habib Bourguiba submitted a complaint to the UN Security Council, which ended in complete victory and showed that the whole world supported Tunisia and justice and that world public opinion's support for us provides a categorical proof about the world's belief in our good policy and the high position occupied by our country and that mankind has become fed up with repression, injustice, and the use of force in solving conflicts among peoples.

Mzali referred to President Habib Bourguiba's firm stand, as seen by his telling the American ambassador that Tunisia would sever relations with the United States if the latter were to use its right of veto at the Security Council despite the friendship between the United States and Tunisia, which has existed for over half a century, and despite America's stand on the side of Tunisia during the hard times Tunisia passed through in the days of colonialism. He affirmed that Tunisia knows how to defend its interests and the interest of the Arab cause without getting involved in a strategic conflict and labyrinths of tirades that can serve no purpose.

Mzali thanked those guarding Tunisian diplomacy for their stand, which, combining steadfastness in the defense of Tunisia's rights and the necessary flexibility, thus insured the conclusion of the debate with a positive vote on a resolution serving Tunisia's interests. He also expressed President Bourguiba's thanks and the Tunisian people's gratitude to all the fraternal and friendly countries that supported us during this ordeal and all the regional and international organizations, affirming Tunisia's constant adherance to the same principles. He expressed his hope that Tunisia's sacrifice will not be wasted and that all will be convinced to resort to peaceful options.

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Mohamed Mzali then expressed thanks and appreciation to the Tunisian Army, pointing out that the Israeli raid could not have been repulsed, even if all the Arab armies were gathered together under one command, compared with the Israeli military capability, which is protected by the United States, and that the planes bought by Tunisia cannot be compared with the U.S. F-16 planes used in the raid.

Mzali then spoke of the Israeli supremacy in the field of technology, which is the only field that seperates us from many of the advanced countries. He recalled in this regard, President Habib Bourguiba's call during the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis for the pooling of potential to redress the backwardness in the field of technology and the creation of nascent generations bent on research and the harnessing of matter and the exploitation of space. He pointed out that the events [words indistinct] has become today a question of life and death demanding solidarity and looking at conditions from the point of technological development.

Mzali expressed hope that Tunisian brains will be devoted to tackling this problem and that educators and those responsible for youth upbringing and statesmen will exert efforts to plant the love of research in our children's souls, because the future age is an age of science and technology. The future shall not be for those lagging in this field.

Paris Reports Trade Unionists Arrested, Strikes
LD020003 Paris International Service in French
2030 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Since Wednesday, some 50 trade unionists have been arrested in Tunisia, among them three members of the executive bureau of the General Union of Tunisian Workers [UGTT]. [Word indistinct] protest against the closure yesterday of the headquarters of the UGTT in Tunis, limited work stoppages took place in several towns. Thus, bank employees went on strike for 2 hours this morning.

At the same time, the prime minister was making a tough speech to the National Assembly. For Mohamed Mzali, Libya is no stranger to the current trade union agitation. In any case the prime minister repeated that the government had not declared war on the UGTT but that it was a matter of internal crisis within the organization.

Tunisia Reportedly Receives Algerian Missiles
GF040747 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 4 Noc 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (WAM) — Algeria has recently installed a sophisticated missile network in Tunisia to protect its airspace against foreign aggression. The network was installed at the request of Tunisia.

The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted senior Arab sources as saying that the military measures presented by Algeria to Tunisia implement the fraternal agreement signed between the two countries. The agreement includes establishing sophisticated warning stations to protect Tunisian airspace and waters.

The paper added that this took place following the visit of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid last month. The visit helped keep the PLO headquarters in Tunisia after many calls were made to review the issue of hosting the PLO leadership.

Mzali Receives Ghana-Burkina Faso Delegation
LD030748 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Mohamed Mzali yesterday received a joint Burkina Faso-Ghanaian delegation led by Mr Jean-Baptiste Lingani, the minister of people's [as heard] defense in Burkina Faso, and Captain Kojo Tsikata [special adviser, Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council].

Mr Tsikata made a statement after the meeting and stated that he had had handed over two messages to Mr Mohamed Mzali to be conveyed to President Habib Bourguiba from the presidents of the states of Ghana and Burkian Faso. He pointed out that these two messages dealt with the relations of brotherhood and friendship between Tunisia and these two countries. Mr Tsikata added that the delegation was commissioned to carry out a mission to President Habib Bourguiba aimed at reconciling Tunisia and Libya in accordance with the African spirit and the OAU Charter. He pointed out that the delegation's talks were fruitful and enabled it to closely acquaint itself with the true nature of the Tunisian-Libyan relations.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Es-Sebsi, and Mahmoud Mestiri, the secretary of state to the foreign minister. Mr Beji Caid Es-Sebsi had also talks with the envoys of Ghana and Burkina Faso in the presence of Mr Mahmoud Mestiri.

WESTERN SAHARA

Military Successes Against Moroccan Forces Claimed
LD031928 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture has issued a statement from the liberated territories to the effect between 18 and 25 October the forces of the Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out a series of attacks against the positions of the Moroccan royal forces along the defensive lines.

During these attacks, the statement points out, the Moroccan forces sufferred serious material losses in addition to the death of 19 Moroccan soldiers and the wounding of 29 others.

DJIBOUTI

Visiting FRG Parliamentarians Meet Officials

AB031630 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Djibouti, 3 Nov (AFP) — The Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah, held talks on Sunday with three members of the German parliamentarian economic commission now on a consultation visit to Djibouti.

The West German parliamentarians also held talks with the Djibouti minister of interior and the speaker of the National Assembly. In addition to the various technical assistance given to Radio Djibouti and the Department of Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the FRG also provides material aid to the national security force (Djibouti police). The FRG parliamentarians are expected to leave Djibouti on Sunday evening.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Greets Algeria on Revolution Anniversary

EA020029 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has sent a message of congratulations to the people and Government of Algeria on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the beginning of the liberation struggle.

In his message, addressed to Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, the secretary general of the FLN party of the Democratic Republic of Algeria and the country's president, on the occasion of the liberation struggle day, which is celebrated today, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the two countries' existing brotherly relations and cooperation will be further strengthened in the common interest of the peoples of the two countries.

The comrade secretary general said in his message that the people and Government of Ethiopia admired the victories the Algerian revolution has scored thus far under Comrade Chadli Bendjedid's wise leadership.

Our comrade revolutionary leader took the opportunity on behalf of the people and Government of Ethiopia and on his own behalf, to wish Comrade Chadli Bendjedid good health and to wish the Algerian people prosperity.

BBC Interviews TPLF Spokesman on Offensive

MB011816 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 1 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After something of a lull in the conflict in the Ethiopian province of Tigre, the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] says it launched a major offensive against government forces. Tigre has been one of the regions hardest hit by drought and the TPLF has consistently claimed that the Ethiopian Government has been withholding relief aid from the province. Julian Marshall asked (Ali Gasese), the TPLF's London representative, where the offensive had been launched.

[Begin recording] [(Gasese)] Mainly on the western part of Tigre on the border with Sudan near Gondar, Samre and Dabat area, because these are the major grain producing areas that the Ethiopian Government is trying to disrupt. The second one is on the southeastern part of Tigre, near Korem, (Erket) area. These are mainly what we are focusing on.

[Marshall] And how many troops have you committed to this offensive?

[(Gasese)] Well, it is [word indistinct]. For security reasons, we don't disclose the numbers but a large amount of fighters will be assigned to this area to protect and to divert the attention of the Ethiopian Government troops on the western part of Tigre.

[Marshall] And when did the offensive get under way?

[(Gasese)] Ah, since September, the beginning of September. This is the harvesting season, this is where they produce their grains. So, mainly...[changes thought] Usually the Ethiopian Government launches an offensive around September-October. So, since then, we have been preparing and then we have been launching a major offensive in order to, like I mentioned earlier, to disrupt, I mean, to divert the attention of the troops from disrupting the crops.

[Marshall] Now, why should the Ethiopian Government want to disrupt harvesting now, which you seem to be claiming?

[(Gasese)] Well, basically it has a political aim in order to...[changes thought] They disrupt the farmers from harvesting so the famine situation will go on. That means the people will be starving. So, to undermine the overall struggle of the Tigrean people, these is their main motives, their main objectives, in order to weaken the resistance.

[Marshall] So you are actually saying that the Ethiopian Government is engaged in specific campaign to starve the Tigrean people into submission?

[(Gasese)] Precisely, precisely. In fact, even the present famine situation, the Ethiopian Government has contributed to it a lot. In fact, if they had a good economic policy, if they were really for the people, this wouldn't happen. They have been in power for about 10, 11 years. Instead of the living standard lowering down, it should be hiking up. So, it is their precise policy to starve the people in order to undermine the struggle.

Eritrean Official Views Military Situation

GF040659 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 2 Nov 85 p 8

[Interview with Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces by Yusuf al-Harami in Doha — date not given]

[Excerpts] Yusuf al-Harami: What is the current military situation at the front?

Osman Saleh Sabbe: Concerning military action, the Eritrean revolution's most important achievement was its confrontation with the Ethiopian 9th military campaign, which was comprised of more than 50,000 Ethiopian soldiers, supported by 200 tanks, 2 squadrons of MiG-21's and MiG-23's, and a number of helicopter gunships, which have inflicted great damage on Eritrean villages. Villagers were killed at random in an attempt to evacuate rural areas. However, the campaign failed. After 3 months of war, the Ethiopian occupation army returned to occupied Eritrean cities after suffering human losses of not less than 10,000 dead or wounded. Battles continue around the cities. The Ethiopian forces attempted to reach liberated rural areas, which represent 80 percent of the Eritrean territories.

The Eritrean revolution succeeded in forming the three fronts into one front called the Eritrean Liberation Front Popular Liberation Forces. Currently, we are trying to establish unity with the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front, the other front of the Eritrean revolution.

Al-Harami: How are your relations with the new regime in Sudan now that it has good relations with Ethiopian regime?

Sabbe: The Sudanese Government has the right to establish good relations with its neighbors, including Ethiopia. We are confident that if such relations could be achieved, they would not be against the Eritrean cause, because Eritrea is a neighbor to Sudan. Moreover, it is nearer to it than Ethiopia. Concerning the religious, tribal, cultural, and historical ties, there is no difference between the people in the western region of Eritrea and the eastern region in Sudan. They are from the same ethnic group. We hope that the improvement of Sudanese-Ethiopian relations will serve the good mediation efforts to achieve a just political solution for the Eritrean issue, although we very much doubt — after observing the Ethiopian stands over the last 10 years, governed by its relations with the Soviet Union — that relations will improve. We also doubt that Ethiopia will stop stirring trouble in southern Sudan, because the rebel movement there was created by the Ethiopian regime under Marxist slogans raised by John Garang, the leader of the rebellion movement, who broadcasts his statements from a special section at the radio of Addis Ababa.

Al-Harami: How about your relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, and the EEC?

Sabbe: The superpowers are still competing to gain the approval of the Ethiopian regime by different means. The Soviet Union militarily and politically supports the Ethiopian regime, stemming from its being a communist regime and serving Soviet strategic interests designed to dominate Africa and the Middle East region. Meanwhile, the United States still extends economic aid under humanitarian slogans to counter famine.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been given to the Ethiopian regime under pressure from Zionists, who view Ethiopia, despite its political line, as an ally in the Red Sea region against the Islamic and Arab powers. At the same time, there is Christian pressure resulting from the view that Ethiopia is a Christian country surrounded by an Islamic sea and that its unity must be maintained, even though over half of the Ethiopian population is Muslim.

The EEC states, which are under the same pressure, have extended and still extend economic aid. They understand the Eritrean issue and provide humanitarian aid to the Eritrean people through the Eritrean revolution. The European Parliament has also adopted recommendations to seek a political solution to the Eritrean cause. Italy is holding contacts with the concerned parties, including some influencial Arab countries such as Sudan, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt, to find a possible solution in the future. We hope that such efforts will continue.

Eritrea Front Reports Victory, Regime Retaliation

GF011542 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Nov (WAKH) — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE] has announced that it captured huge quantities of light and heavy weapons from the Ethiopian Army after defeating this army in a number of positions in the coastal region, and took three Ethiopian troops captive.

The PDLE office reported in a statement issued in Abu Dhabi today that following the defeat sustained by the Ethiopian Army, its forces killed 115 Eritrean citizens in Asmara and Decamere on charges of cooperation with the PFLE.

EPLF Claims 30 Oct Victories Over Regime Forces

EA011741 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Nakfa Front: The day before yesterday [30 October] the heroic Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EPLF] forces repulsed an attack by enemy forces on the right flank of the Nakfa front. The enemy forces, which attacked EPLF bases from [name indistinct] to Ruba Anseba, and which were supported by jet fighters and helicopters, suffered heavy casualties and were forced to retreat. During the fighting, which lasted from 0400 to 1800, the enemy soldiers suffered over 180 casualties, including 70 dead and 110 wounded. Two were captured. Our forces also seized 38 rifles, 2 Bren guns, 1 pistol, and 1 PRC-77 radio communications set, which the enemy forces left behind when they fled.

Southern zone: Our heroic EPLF forces and militia attacked an enemy force which moved from Zala Ambesa to Tsorena the day before yesterday and forced it to flee. during the victorious attack, which lasted 4 hours, our heroic fighters killed 45 enemy soldiers, wounded 60, and captured 8. They also seized 18 rifles, 1 Bren gun, 1 RPG, and 1 PRC-77 radio communications set, as well as ammunition and bombs.

Eritrean Claims on Battle Successes Cited

EA031428 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] A statement issued by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] in Mogadishu says that in the last 5 days its forces have repulsed a three-pronged offensive by black Abyssinian troops and have dealt them a devastating blow. The communique from the EPLF office added that in the offensive its forces killed 626 enemy soldiers, wounded 803 and capured many others; 729 rifles and some heavy weapons were captured and 4 tanks were put out of action.

The statement from the EPLF added that Fronts Engineer Corps destroyed 31 vehicles as well as 10 tanks moving on the northeastern road in the districts of Sahel and Baraka in the Eritrean plains. The communique said the EPLF fighers also destroyed enemy troops in offensive and defensive operations on the Nakfa and Halhal fronts.

KENYA

Moi Congratulates Liberia's Doe on Election

EA020014 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Nairobi 1 Nov — The president, Daniel arap Moi, has sent the following congratulatory message to Major-General Samuel Doe, president of the Republic of Liberia, following his election as head of state of that Republic. The message read:

"Please allow me, on behalf of the Government and the people of Kenya, to extend to you my sincere and warm congratulations on your election to the presidency of your country. It is my desire that the friendly relations existing between our two countries would continue to be strengthened and consolidate for the benefit of our two countries and peoples. I wish Your Excellency personal well-being and long life and prosperity for the friendly and brotherly people of Liberia".

Uganda Peace Talks, Situation Reported

Toko Sees 'Considerable Progress'

EA021733 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Nov 85 P 1

[Report by Edward Kitaka: "Phone Links to Masaka Cut," subheadlined "Uganda Government Acts To Isolate Masaka"]

[Excerpts] Telephone links to Masaka 80 miles south-west of Kampala — which has been under the control of Mr Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) for about one month now — have been severed by the authorities in Kampala.

Sources close to the posts and telecommunications corporation said today the order to snap the lines had come on Thursday from the top echelons of the government. Some ruling military council personnel had been sent to the central communications unit in Kampala — known as telephone house — to deliver the order, the sources said.

The NRA guerrillas, who have held Masaka since the end of September, have themselves cut all private subscriber lines on the Masaka exchange, leaving only a few for their own use. Through these, they have been able to call newspaper editors and news agencies.

The Masaka telephone exchange was demolished during the 1979 war that toppled dictator Idi Amin. However, an ultramodern one working on microwave system was installed about three months ago.

In another development, the government has authorized the indefinite detention without trial of the man who headed Uganda's secret police under ousted civilian President Milton Obote, AP reports.

In Nairobi, the joint committee of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) and the Military Council worked behind closed doors all day at Harambee House to prepare a draft on the points so far agreed upon in peace talks. Security men on the second floor of Harambee House had strict instructions not to allow anybody into the room where the committee was working, *THE NATION* found out.

The committee had been working behind closed doors without even a lunch break.

The talks were adjourned on Thursday to allow the committee to work out a draft on the many points so far agreed upon.

President Moi, who is chairing the talks, announced this at the end of Thursday's working session, saying he hoped a major meeting would be held on Monday to consider the draft. The vice chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, who is leading his delegation said: We have made considerable progress.

Mr Yoweri Museveni, leader of the guerrilla army which has been battling the Council since the coup, said the joint committee would consist of an equal number of officials from each side.

NRM's Museveni Interviewed

EA041041 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 4 Nov 85 p 1

[Report attributed to John Gachie]

[Excerpt] The National Resistance Movement [NRM] is strongly opposed to the idea of putting Uganda's security in the hands of foreign troops, its interim chairman Mr Yoweri Museveni, has said.

In an exclusive interview with the *KENYA TIMES* in Nairobi, Museveni proposed the formation of a joint force between NRM's armed wing, the National Resistance Army and the

Uganda National Liberation Army in which each side would contribute 4,000 men. He said NRM's proposal also allowed for an observer team from the Commonwealth countries to ensure the integration of the two forces and the formation of a new army.

Asked about the disarmament of rival forces in Uganda towards the restoration of peace, Museveni said the integration of the main armed forces first, followed by the formation of political parties would be the only feasible way towards a peaceful solution in his country. He went on to contend that the chairman of Uganda's Military Council, Mr Tito Okello and the reported leader of the July 27 coup against former president Milton Obote, Mr Basillio Okello had nothing to do with the coup. He said the current Government of Uganda was merely handed over to the Okello's by those who were actively involved in the coup. He has since defected to our side. He did so towards the end of September, Museveni said.

Referring to accusations that he was not a Ugandan but a Rwandese, Museveni affirmed: I am a Ugandan by birth and by ancestry and contended that if he was not a Ugandan, the Obote government would not have, for instance, allowed him to content the last Uganda's general elections.

Ssemogerere Denies Boycott

EA020028 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, the Hon Kawanga Ssemogerere, has said in Nairobi today that the stories he had heard from Kampala that the mass newspaper *THE STAR* yesterday published allegations that he and the minister of public service and cabinet affairs, Hon Robert Kitariko, are boycotting the Nairobi peace talks are false and can only be a figment of a fertile imagination.

Mr Ssemogerere said that he and Mr Kitariko and all the other members of the Uganda Government delegation are dedicated to the cause of peace in the country. He, therefore, called on Ugandans to disregard stories aimed at distracting and confusing the struggle for peace. The minister of internal affairs said he has always worked and will continue to work for peace in Uganda.

Waligo To Join Talks

EA012104 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Summary] Prime Minister Abraham Waligo Arrived in Nairobi this morning from London after attending the Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas. He has now joined the Uganda Government delegation at the peace talks in Nairobi.

SOMALIA

SNM Reports Successful Attack on Police Station

EA021902 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Last week the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a surprise attack on Bergadid police station in Belet Uen District, which resulted in the death of three policemen. Five other members of the loyalist police force of the Barre regime were wounded. The surprise attack, launched by units of the SNM fighters on 24 October 1985, also resulted in extensive damage to the police station and to a building housing vital stores. Reports add that the SNM fighters returned to their base safely.

TANZANIA

Voting Figures in Presidential Election Reported

EA011207 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1000 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam — The sole candidate for the presidency of United Republic, Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has been elected with a huge majority in the presidential election held all over the country last Sunday.

Announcing the result of the election, the chairman of the Electoral Commission, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwana, said Ndugu Mwinyi won by receiving a total of 4,778,114 votes out of 5,081,999 votes cast. Votes cast for Ndugu Mwinyi represent 92.20 percent of all votes cast. A total of 215,626 voted no, representing 4.16 percent, while a total of 188,259 votes were spoiled, representing 3.64 percent of all votes cast.

Ndugu Mkwana said the result showed that more than a half of all wananchi who cast their votes had given their mandate to Ndugu Mwinyi to be the second president of the Union Republic.

Speaking after the announcement of the result, President-Elect Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi, pledged to serve the nation to the best of his ability, to cooperate with other party and government leaders. Ndugu Mwinyi thanked wananchi for turning out in large numbers and voting yes for him, thus showing their confidence in their new president.

Mywinyi Speaks After Election Result Announcement

EA011159 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0742 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Speech by President-elect 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi following the announcement of the election result at Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam — live]

[Text] Brother chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, brother party and government leaders, honorable ambassadors who are our guests here today, honorable Tanzanian ambassadors abroad: I have been asked to make an address, but I must admit that I am overwhelmed. I am overwhelmed by the result of this election. I knew I had hopes of being elected, but not by such a large majority. [applause]

Countrymen, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks, first to the National Executive Council [NEC] for agreeing to recommend my name to be forwarded to the party general congress. And I congratulate the party general congress for its boldness, after accepting the recommendation of the NEC, in being able to recommend my name to all Tanzanians. I would also like to thank whole heartedly all Tanzanians, especially those who registered and cast their votes on 27th of this month [as heard]. I wish to thank those who voted yes for me very much. I thank them for their confidence in me. Those people have really taken a chance, and for that reason I feel greatly indebted to them and that I must not disappoint them in their taking this chance. [applause]

I also thank all those who voted no. I thank them for their political maturity, [laughter and applause] and because they have also been able to exercise their democratic rights in casting their votes as they deemed fit. For my part I pledge that I will serve all of these people — even if I knew them. [laughter and applause] I say again that I shall serve all of them very well. I also pledge that I will do my best to serve this nation, with assistance from my colleagues, faithfully, impartially, and without favoritism based on tribe, religion, color, or where a person was born [applause]. I publicly agree to shoulder the responsibility of serving, not of ruling [applause]. I accept to be a servant to all Tanzanians.

Brother chairman, I said I am overwhelmed, and I really am. I do not want to say any more. I say thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

UGANDA

Government Denies Knowledge of Kenya Obote Camp

EA012025 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The Military Council has dissociated itself and the government from the press report which was published in a Kampala newspaper, the *CITIZEN*, of Friday, 25 October 1985, alleging that a base of Obote's guerrillas had been found in Kenya. A spokesman of the Military Council said that the government has no knowledge or information of any such guerrilla base in Kenya.

The spokesman reaffirmed the excellent relations Uganda continued to enjoy with her neighboring sister country, Kenya. He added that Uganda highly values the efforts of the Kenyan Government, and in particular that of President Daniel arap Moi, who is currently chairing the Nairobi Peace talks, in providing opportunity for Ugandans to reach a negotiated peace settlement between the Military Council and the NRA [National Resistance Army].

The spokesman emphasized that the Military Council holds Uganda's relations with her neighbors in very high esteem and has no intention of pointing an accusing finger on any one of them at a time when the country is seeking a lasting peace.

Museveni-Former Amin Official Accord Revealed

EA012319 Khartoum SUNA in English 1648 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Kampala, Oct 31 — The Ugandan Government has uncovered an agreement between the Ugandan National Salvation Front lead by Colonel [title as received] Musa Ali, former finance minister in the government of Idi Amin, and the NRA national resistance front led by Yoweri Museveni. The document, signed in 1981 by both Museveni and Ali, stipulated coordination in political and military fields between the two groups in their struggle to topple the regime of Milton Obote.

The document, which SUNA has obtained, shows that the two parties of Museveni and Ali should work under the name of High Coordination Committee.

The step taken by the government in disclosing this document was aimed at unveiling the contradictory attitude of Yoweri Museveni in the peace talks.

Museveni has several times rejected the idea of representing the other guerrilla groups, especially those he termed elements of Idi Amin.

Deputy chairman of the Salvation Front Major Amin Onzi said in a press statement to SUNA today that this agreement between Museveni and Ali does exist and that his elements are currently training the troops of Museveni.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AFP Assesses Moves Toward Civilian Rule

AB031755 Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Bangui, Nov 3 (AFP) — The move towards civilian government appears to have been cautiously welcomed in the Central African Republic [CAR], observers said as the university year opened quietly here.

Last September, CAR President General Andre Kolingba dissolved the Ruling Military Committee and announced a new 22-man government featuring several civilians making their first appearance in government since 1981. Among the portfolios given to the new civilian faces were foreign affairs, rural development, and national education. Gen Kolingba, who is also prime minister and defence minister, seized power in September 1984 after overthrowing President David Dacko, the man who ousted Emperor Bokassa in 1979.

Now CAR citizens, particularly students who have been highly critical of military rule, are waiting to see what happens next. Already a new parliament is being built here, in anticipation of legislative elections. Gen Kolingba is said to be distrustful of a multi-party system, favouring a one-party state. Government sources say the change, such as it is, has been generally welcomed by the military and economic circles here.

CAR has big economic problems characterised by a big foreign debt and trade deficit and an ailing farm sector, although Gen Kolingba said in August that recovery was in progress.

One Western diplomat here said the first [word indistinct] towards civilian government reflected "the prudence of Gen Kolingba, but also his growing authority". The diplomat added that the CAR needed a "wise ethnic dose" in government. The main ethnic groups in the country are the Banda (27 per cent of the population), the Baya (24 per cent), and the Mandja (21 per cent)

CHAD

Head of State Habre Appoints New Armed Forces Chief

AB021508 Paris AFP in French 1342 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Nov (AFP) — Today Hissein Habre, the Chadian head of state, appointed by decree Hassane Djamous to the post of commander in chief of the Chadian National Armed Forces, FANT, it is learned from an official source in Ndjamena.

Hassane Djamous, aged about 30, an agricultural technician, was up to now the minister of civil service, after having been the minister of public works. He is replacing Idriss Deby, whose new functions are not specified by the presidential decree.

Hassane Djamous is originally from Iriba, a small town of the Borkou-Ennedi Tibesti (Bet, northen Chad). He was for a long time one of President Habre's companions in the underground forces.

Democratic Council Faction Signs Cotonou Accord

AB032156 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The Cotonou declaration, a (?document) instituting the (?policies) of the revolution, was signed in the Beninese capital [words indistinct], and on this document is the signature of Comrade Acheikh Ibn Oumar. The comrade secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council, CDR, has just signed these documents in the liberated zone where he happens to be.

With the ratification of the document by the CDR, nobody can deny the fact that these documents are now 100 percent legally and politically valid. It also shows that the comrade president of the Transtional National Union Government [GUNT] has begun to implement the recommendations of Cotonou. During the last interview granted to Radio Bardai, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei promised to meet Acheikh Ibn Oumar and have him sign the Cotonou document and to see to his release in order, as he said, to work together in the national interest.

Frolinat Faction Chief Denies Reported Ouster

LD011811 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpts] There is a new episode in the Chad crisis, a crisis seemingly marked by serious internal struggle within President Hissein Habre's opposition. A communique sent yesterday to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE by telephone from Tripoli alleges that Mahamat Abba Said has been ousted from the presidency of the 1st Army of Frolinat [Chadian National Liberation Front], a faction he has been leading until now.

Mahamat Abba said, who is currently residing in Benin, denied that he had been ousted, in an interview with our correspondent there, Steven Smith:

[Begin Said recording] Individuals without any responsibilities within the movement of the 1st Army of Frolinat are merely trying to disrupt the situation and, above all, to sabotage the Cotonou conference, which has succeeded well. Moreover, as has been made clear since yesterday by Bardai, [as heard] each member has signed the document. Everybody signed it, and this shows that the formation of a government and above all of a Supreme Council of the Revolution is proceeding and that the day will come when things will be clearcut, so as to show world public opinion that GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] is now united and will continue its work. [end recording]

Official Delegation Leaves for Gabon Meeting

AB021520 Paris AFP in French 1344 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 Nov (AFP) — A six-member Chadian Governmental delegation led by Gouara Lassou, the Chadian minister of foreign affairs, left Ndjamena this morning for Libreville, a reliable source disclosed in the Chadian capital. Mahamat Djiber, the mayor of Ndjamena, Nouri Mahamat, the director of the national airlines, Air Chad, and Ahmat Allam-

Mi, the Chadian ambassador to France, are among the members of the delegation. The aim of this visit to the Gabonese capital was not disclosed.

Mahamat Djiber and Nouri Mahamat have in the past taken part in missions assigned by President Hissein Habre during the negotiations with the opponents to the Ndjamena regime, observers note in the Chadian capital.

'Decisive Step' Possible

AB021810 Paris AFP in French
1603 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Libreville, 2 Nov (AFP) — A meeting between a Chadian governmental delegation led by Gouara Lassou, the minister of foreign affairs, and representatives of an oppositon faction, the Action and Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CAC-CDR), is supposed to take place as of Monday in Libreville, it is learned on Saturday from a Chadian source in the Gabonese capital.

The delegation, which left Ndjamena on Saturday, is expected in the Gabonese capital in the evening where part of the representatives of the CAC-CDR, a group of Acheik Ibn Oumar's CDR hostile to Libya, are already present.

According to a member of the CAC-CDR delegation which will be led by its chairman, Mahamat Senoussi Khatir, expected in Libreville on Sunday, this meeting has "been prepared for a long time". "Contacts with Ndjamena have increased in the past months for this purpose," the source added, and which stated the belief that "a decisive step could be taken in Libreville to bring about reconciliation."

Observers note that the fact that the Chadian foreign minister is personally leading the Ndjamena delegation, which comprises among others two very close advisers of the Chadian head of state — Mahamat Djiber, mayor of Ndjamena, and Mahamat Nouri, president of the Chadian Airline company Air Chad — could indicate that an agreement is indeed possible in Libreville. The meeting set for Monday was organized with the diplomatic support of Gabon, and the chances of an agreement between the two parties should not be excluded, official sources in Libreville stressed. [Words indistnct] Ibn Oumar — currently detained by the Libyans, according to the CDR — recently came into the limelight by the strong anti-Libyan position he took. He had also already spoken in favor of a dialogue with President Hissein Habre's regime, whose "attempts at rapprochement and consultation among Chadians are appreciated."

The CAC-CDR, however, noted in a statement dated 26 September that this policy "which encourages individual defections rather than dealing with fundamental issues with the various organizations favorable to dialgoue, will not encourage sincere and lasting reconciliation."

Members of the CAC-CDR delegation, who will be 12 in all, come from Paris, Brazzaville, Lagos, and Cotonou, Chadian sources disclosed .

ZAIRE

Visits by FRG, Soviet Officials Viewed

AB022130 Kinshasa AZAP in French
0810 GMT 2 Nov 85

[AZAP commentary: "Cooperation Without Exclusion"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Nov (AZAP) — Two high-ranking foreign personalities have just visited Kinshasa: The parliamentary secretary of state at the West German Ministry of National Defense and the Soviet deputy minister of maritime fleet.

During his visit, the West German statesman signed with the secretary of state for national defense an agreement for assistance in the form of equipment to the Armed Forces. He visited, quite logically, the Kitona military base which possesses a hospital rehabilitated especially with assistance from the Bonn government.

As for the Soviet deputy minister, he led his country's delegation to the seventh session of the joint commission on maritime transport. The two sides, on this occasion, examined development of their relations in this field with the aim of further strengthening them.

It just so happened that at the same time two ministers from two countries belonging to the same geographical area — Europe —, but which are ideologically opposed in their social organization and their political and military alliances, were in Zaire. But the visits in themselves constitute, among other things, an illustration of Zaire's foreign policy and orientations adopted by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

It is generally acknowledged that a country's foreign policy constitutes a reflection of its internal policy. The MPR, at the domestic level, advocates a society which practices the virtues of harmony and hard work and, at the foreign level, fights for world peace and tolerance, and is determined to strengthen cooperation among states to build a common prosperity.

Therefore, Zaire continues to consolidate the network of friendships which it has undertaken to cultivate throughout the world in the respect of the fundamental political options of the partners. Kinshasa counts Bonn among its very old and faithful friends whose support to its development effort in various sectors has been very effective. Zaire cannot but express satisfaction over the broadening of the scope of West German cooperation.

As a true nonaligned nation and one which jealously guards its sovereignty, Zaire cannot afford to fail to rightly appreciate the assistance that the USSR is likely to give her to improve efficiency in a sector that is essential to the expansion of its foreign trade: merchant marine. Kinshasa, in fact, practices cooperation without exclusion. It is, however, not prepared to mortgage its independence and its sovereignty or change its identity.

BURKINA FASO

Congolese Envoy Meets Sankara, Comments on Ties

AB040720 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Basile Ikouede, the Congolese president's adviser who arrived in our capital last night, was received late this morning by Captain Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso. Comrade Ikouede brought the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, a message from President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Let us listen to the Congolese messenger tell us what the message deals with:

[Begin recording] [Ikouede] I have come to this sister country of Burkina Faso to hand to Comrade President Sankara a message from his brother, President Sassou-Nguesso. The message touches on relations between the two revolutions. You are well aware that our two countries are following the same path of building a socialist society. You know that the two leaders have established very close relations between them and that they have established (?frequent consultations) on matters of mutual interest, [words indistinct] on development, and on issues related to world security and cooperation in general. It is within this framework that I have come to your country.

[Unidentified correspondent] Have you (?examined) our cooperation?

[Ikouede] I have not come especially to discuss this matter. I just said that I have come for an exchange of information on [words indistinct] to speed up the process of rapprochement between the two countries. Meanwhile, concerning our cooperation, I think that last February, the Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation came here for the first session of the Joint Commission for Cooperation between the two countries. On that occasion many projects were envisaged. This was a follow-up to the visit which Comrade Thomas Sankara made to the Congo a year ago; it was on this occasion that the Joint Commission was created. Projects will be initiated in specific sectors. I believe that with the political will pledged on both sides, we have good reasons for believing that things will progress. [end recording]

GHANA

Ghana-Burkina Delegation Leaves for Tunisia, Libya

AB031343 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] A joint mediatory delegation of Ghana and Burkina Faso has left Accra with a special message from the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and the leader of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, for the heads of state of Tunisia and Libya.

A member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, who is leading a four-man Ghanaian team, told newsmen before departure that the message is related to the present dispute between Libya and Tunisia, which followed the expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya. He said the mediatory effort of the two countries is the result of the communique issued jointly by Chairman Rawlings and Capt Sankara in Ouagadougou about a month ago to find an amicable settlement to the conflict between Libya and Tunisia. Capt Tsikata, who is responsible for foreign affairs and security, said the mission is being undertaken in the spirit of African unity.

Other members of the Ghanaian team are Kofi Djin, secretary for trade, Colonel Jeff Asmah, Ghana's ambassador to Libya and Tunisia, and Mr Jack Wilmott, director of Africa and OAU bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Burkinabe team is led by Major Boukary Lingani, member of the National Revolutionary Council and minister of defense. The delegation will be away for 3 days.

GUINEA

Foreign Minister Returns From West African Mission

AB031028 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Captain Facine Toure, member of the Military Committee for National Redress, and minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and international cooperation and special envoy of President Lansana Conte, was received in Accra and Lome by Presidents Jerry Rawlings and Gnassingbe Eyadema, respectively, to whom he delivered the head of state's personal messages. The discussions held between Capt Facine Toure and the Ghanaian and Togolese heads of state took place in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality. [Words indistinct] our government of the Second Republic is a policy of peace, friendship, and fraternity, which works toward the stability of African countries and the rapid promotion of progress and prosperity of African nations. It is for this reason that in Accra, Lome, and Abidjan, where he stopped on his way home, the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and international cooperation met and held discussions with the Guinean community residing in these three countries.

Capt Facine Toure used the occasion to inform them amply on the government's program for national redress, on the atmosphere of peace and social tranquility existing in our country, and also on the comportment that should be exhibited by Guinean residents in Ghana, Togo, and Ivory Coast which should help strengthen the understanding, friendship, and fraternity between our country and countries of the West African subregion. The three meetings that Capt Facine Toure held helped to clear the air of the rumors and [word indistinct] spread by rumormongerers with the sole aim of jeopardizing unity and national harmony. Capt Facine Toure returned to Conakry early this afternoon.

LIBERIA

Head of State Doe Urges Parties To Take Seats

AB020827 Paris AFP in English 0707 GMT 2 Nov 85

[AFP "News Briefs" for 2 November]

[Text] Monrovia [no date as received] — Liberian leader Samuel Doe appealed to opposition parties who have complained that his recent presidential poll victory was rigged to "forget the past and put aside petty squabbles." He said the three parties should take their seats in Parliament for the good of the country and for peace and unity. The groups have said they will boycott both houses, and contest the election results in court.

Doe Urges Nation To Put Aside Differences

AB011750 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state and president-elect, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has called on Liberians generally to serve as key factors in promoting development, peace, and unity in the Liberian society. Dr Doe was speaking this morning at the Executive Mansion when the Interim National Assembly formally informed him of his election as the first president of the Second Republic. The head of state also called on all Liberians to put aside their differences and work together for the hopes and aspirations of the Liberian people. He said the (?objective) of all politicians at this time should be to unite the people, and that all Liberians can build a prosperous nation. Dr Doe said in this process of nation-building, there is a party above all parties, and that party is the Republic of Liberia. He said Liberians should build the country in which the standard of living of the Liberian people could rise and that genuine peace and stability could be ensured.

The president-elect said the people of Liberia should build a country in which its policies should be to live in fellowship with all nations of the world. Touching on leadership during the Second Republic, Dr Doe said his administration would be committed to forming a government of national unity in which the talents and usefulness of all patriotic Liberians will be utilized for Liberia's development. He also called on other political parties to join hands with the National Democratic Party of Liberia for national development and not to consider themselves as enemies. The head of state also urged all Liberians both at home and abroad to put their hands together for the development of their country.

Dr Doe expressed thanks to the international community for the contribution and support it had made towards the process of returning the country from military to civilian rule. Meanwhile, the head of state and president-elect of the Second Republic has left Monrovia for his hometown, Tuzohn, in Grand Gedeh County.

Information Minister Rejects Charges of Fraud

AB030948 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Information Minister Carlton A. Karpeh has reacted strongly to allegations by two American journalists on BBC that the October 15 general elections in Liberia were (?full) of fraud. To get the government's part of the story, "Window on the World" [Radio ELWA news program] today contacted Information Minister Major Carlton A. Karpeh and asked him how he reacted to the allegation.

[Begin recording] [Karpeh] My reaction is that the head of state of the Republic of Liberia is not elected by Blaine Hardy and Chuck Powers [American journalists] nor BBC, but by the people of Liberia. And we have institutions here which are set up by government to determine whether the elections are free and fair. Once this institution has proclaimed the person or has proclaimed a winner, the country is duty-bound to accept that proclamation as fair and free, because if the setting up of the institution and the acceptance of the procedure of that institution before the elections is an implied acceptance of the result that will be announced by that institution whenever it is made, and encourage [words indistinct] for Blaine Hardy and Chuck Powers. I wouldn't want to give (?these journalists) any more prominence than they deserve, but when I heard Blaine Hardy say that after the announcement of the Head of State Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe's victory in the elections, Liberia for the entire day looked like the day when J.F. Kennedy was shot, I was surprised, because when the head of state left the conference center, all the way from the conference center all through town, the people were jubilating along the sides of the streets. Whether they voted for him, whether they didn't vote for him I don't know, but they were there, waving and jubilating along the sides of the streets. Yesterday's demonstrations in which over 20,000 people turned out on the streets of Monrovia was another indication that he was popularly elected. Now, if the day in the United States when Kennedy was shot was like a day of rejoicement as the people demonstrated in this country, then I say that surely those who [words indistinct] rejoicing in the United States must have been sick. That's my answer to that.

The question about dubious elections and ... [changes thought] Mr Powers went on to say that he thinks that the parties here will mount pressure on the government and that this government is depending on the Army and he thinks that there is dissension within the ranks of the Army. I think that this kind of thing is wishful thinking, because many people had wanted the Armed Forces of Liberia to develop the same kind of [words indistinct]. But in the last 5 years, the Armed Forces of Liberia have proved to be the most mature organization, or institution that we have in our society. After the elections we talked about harassment (?of people) by the Army. When this harrassment was stopped, the Army became one of the most reliable institutions of our society. It was the Army that kept the peace quietly along with our security forces on election day. It was the same Army that has kept the peace these last 5 years. Now, there are the enemies of Liberia who would like to see that the Army is divided. But the Army always remembers that the man who is head of state is a man from the (?lower) ranks. He did not come as a captain, as a general or something. He was one of them, down on the ground and rose from that position to where he is today. And we as Liberians should be very happy that one of our indigenous kins who was dispised as a (?local) during the last administration, could climb the ladder to get to where he is. Not only has he gotten there, but he has not forgotten the Army and he fights (?as much as he can) to redress some of the wrongs that were in the Army.

So Mr Powers' wishing that there is dissension within the Army, all we can say is let him go on hoping. But we know that we here in Liberia (?we take it to be so) that there is no dissension and we try our very best to tell our people who are to keep the peace. Now, if you have dissension in (?your) ranks, this will destroy our country. I know and I am sure that our people know this. So they do not [words indistinct] what power you want.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, it was also suggested by these gentlemen and BBC that information had already been passed on to the United States Congress in order to withold aid to Liberia in that our budget needs, according to Mr Hardy, is supported by the United States and this will put the Liberian Government into a serious financial problem. How do you react to this?

[Karpeh] I do not think that the U.S. Government has ever conducted its foreign policy along the line of news from journalists. I think that a few members of Congress might be influenced by people going there, Liberians going there to lobby as in the past. [Words indistinct] group of Liberians who have declared that by asking the United States to stop aid offered to Liberia, it will [words indistinct]. Only the man who does not have a relative who lives within our hamlets and towns and all our towns [as heard] and who knows [words indistinct] that person is a traitor to our country, I say traitor, I say traitor [words indistinct] because when you ask that our people should be denied aid, whom will it help? The old man and the ordinary person? So, Mr Powers is not Congress, Mr Powers is not (?central bank) of government neither is Mr Blaine Hardy.

These are two journalists who seemingly are prejudiced from the beginning, and in fact some Liberians are saying that these people were paid by a particular party to come out especially [words indistinct] and this is why they tried the (?network) of American focus, they traveled by way of London where they will try to seek an interview with BBC to (?spread) their vicious vile propaganda. And we are saying, if there is any Liberian within our group, within our country, who paid these journalists to [words indistinct] or even encouraged these journalists to work against the unity of this country here, that person should be watched very carefully because if you do that, you are not fit to be (?worthy) of this country.

We also want to add that the U.S. Embassy [words indistinct] according to how we have received reports. These observers had (?made) a fair assessment of the elections and that [words indistinct] By Mr Blaine Hardy or Mr Powers have (?annoyed).

[Correspondent] Mr Minister, what has been the American Government's reaction since the elections results were announced?

[Karpeh] The report, I am quite sure, has been sent to Washington by the embassy. Washington usually (?assesses) it, there is a bureaucratic process and then there is a reaction which will be made known to the minister of foreign affairs who will communicate it to (?government) but I will not preempt anything and there might [words indistinct] that they have what you call a negative report of the elections. Some conversations I have had with some of these Americans have indicated that they regarded this exercise as an honorable, free, and fair exercise. Some Americans even intimated to me that there are no elections in the world, even in their country, that are without irregularities. [end recording]

Further Comments

MB020907 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 2 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last night, Liberia's minister of information, Carlton Karpeh, responded angrily to the allegations that the counting of the votes after the election showed that the Liberian Action Party's presidential candidate has been the real winner. On the line from Monrovia, Carlton Karpeh told Robin White what his objections were:

[Begin recording] [Karpeh] My response is that Blaine Harden *[THE WASHINGTON POST* reporter] is not telling the truth because he had no way of telling what were the results of the elections before the time the results were announced. There were over 1,060 centers, and he could not have estimated what the results were when these centers' results had never come in even from the polling workers. And therefore I would say that if people want to know if the elections were rigged, they should refer to the observers who came from the official U.S. representatives from the U.S. Embassy here. There were over 20 of them who were around this country, and therefore this is a partisan type of reprot that is done under pressure of some kind, some kind of incentives, possibly to Mr Harden.

[White] Are you hoping that the American observers are going to say that they found it free and fair?

[Karpeh] We, as a country, have received no reaction from the U.S. observers nor the embassy, nor the U.S. State Department to even indicate slightly that they have doubts about the elections being free and fair.

[White] And what about the Liberians, do you think they believe the results as announced?

[Karpeh] If the Liberians did not agree to that, they would not have thronged the streets when Mr Doe was coming from the Unity Center, 3 miles from the mountain. And there were no soldiers pushing these Liberians with bayonets in the back, and there could be nobody standing along the road to take names of those who were cheering on the side. Neither would there have been over 20,000 persons who turned out in victory march yesterday. [end recording]

Unity Party Leader on Election 'Irregularities'

AB011024 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Unity Party [UP] today called a press conference to make its position known on the results of the October 15 general elections, announced by the Special Elections Commission [SECOM] on Tuesday, October 29.

Reacting to the results of the election during a press conference in Monrovia today, the chairman of the UP, Mr Carlos Smith, has this to say:

[Begin recording] We of UP have always operated, and will continue to operate, on the principle of respect for law and order. [applause] At no time will we subscribe to taking the law into our own hands. This has been made abundantly clear during the formation of our party, the legal battle we have (?gone through) for the full recognition of the party as a legal entity and during the entire campaign. Our partisans and supporters were [words indistinct] to the ground in [name indistinct] County; dismissed from their jobs and imprisoned in Lofa County; whipped, flogged, and booed in Grand Gedeh County; harassed and intimidated by individuals, [words indistinct] in Grand Bassa and Lofa Counties [words indistinct] party affiliation; harassed and (?pursued) in Grand Cape Mount County; brutalized by military personnel in Bong County; and harassed and detained in Montserrado County and elsewhere around the country. Through it all, we have demonstrated our abiding regard for law and order and our high sense of maturity. Accordingly, our partisans and supporters throughout the country had demonstrated true spirit of peaceful participation in the process.

It is with this [word indistinct] outlook that we submitted each and every violation of the law to the proper authorities for their [word indistinct]. In keeping with this [word indistinct] policy also, we submitted to SECOM a number of protests concerning irregularities since the October 15 general elections. To date, we have not received a simple acknowledgement of our protests. Yet, these are protests that should have been investigated prior to the announcement of election results. Mr Emmett Harmon, the chairman of SECOM, was very forthright to inform the Liberian people and the world that his staff had been contaminated and therefore there had been gross irregularities in the field. Yet it must have been the same ballots submitted by these contaminated staff which were used as the basis for determining the winners of last October 15 general elections.

In his introductory remark to present the Liberian election results, Mr Harmon made a point that the Liberian people are peaceful and law-abiding. While we agree with him on this point, it would appear to us that he is expressing this attitude of our citizens in order to achieve less than honorable aims as were exhibited in his [words indistinct] as the real action of the Liberian people on October 15, 1985.

Indeed, I mean today, we vehemently register our disagreement, for, we believe that the Liberian people deserve far more positive treatment than this. It is our conviction that the so-called election results were not the actual results [words indistinct] by the voters of this country. We have observed that the results announced by SECOM reveal glaring discrepancies such as the so-called election of [passage indistinct]. There are several other such examples of discrepancies in SECOM's so-called election results. This has resulted in the nonrepresentation in some constituencies. Another discrepancy is that on Saturday, October 26, 1985, Mr Harmon announced to the Liberian people that only 45 percent of the votes had been counted by his own 50-man committee. (?I wonder how) he managed to announce the final results of the elections 3 days later. We wonder why it took the committee so long to count 45 percent of the votes, yet so short a time to (?tabulate) the remaining 55 percent. Prior to the final results from SECOM being announced, (?some) ballots were discovered in Grand Gedeh County for which SECOM failed to address itself. Such an act by SECOM created, no doubt, as to the credibility of the final result. [Sentence as heard] In view of the foregoings, UP in no unmistakable terms disagrees with the so-called election results. I repeat: In view of the foregoings, UP in no unmistakable terms disagrees with the so-called election results.

We thank the Liberian people and our partisans for the able [word indistinct] manner in which they demonstrated their confidence in us by their votes at the polls. No matter how the votes were miscarried and manipulated we are convinced that no one can interprete their [word indistinct]. Their votes were decisive. We look to the future with faith in God and the highest degree of confidence in the Liberian people. I thank you. [end recording].

MALI

President Traore Receives PLO Representative

AB011848 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The head of state, President Moussa Traore, received in audience at 1100 this morning His Excellency 'Abd ar-Rahim Abu Rabah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, to Mali. The Palestinian ambassador delivered to the head of state the warm congratulations from President [title as heard] Yasir 'Arafat and the Executive Committee of the PLO on the occasion of his being awarded the Grand Cross of the International Institute of Diplomatic Relations as well as their gratitude for Malian support of the Palestinian cause. They also discussed the recent developments in the Middle East.

At the end of the audience, President Moussa Traore asked the ambassador to extend his sincere gratitude and reiterate the unconditional support of the Malian people, its party, and its government to the PLO and the legitimate cause of the Palestinian people.

Present at the audience were Mamadou Fofana, the deputy secretary general of the Presidency, and Tidjani Guisse, the diplomatic councellor of the head of state.

Traore Receives Envoys From Congo, Guinea, Morocco

AB312315 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Several audiences took place since this morning. First, the head of state received at 1345 the diplomatic councellor to the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Mr (Basile Ikobe), who delivered a personal message from President Sassou-Nguesso to President Moussa Traore. Their discussions were centered on bilateral cooperation and ways and means to strengthen it, the development of the present situation in the continent following the last OAU summit, notably, the Chadian issue, and on Presidents Moussa Traore's and Sassou-Nguesso's desire to strive to bring about peace and stability in Africa.

Then, at 1400, he received Mamadi Marz Diallo, the Guinean ambassador to Mali who delivered two messages from President Lansana Conte to President Moussa Traore. The first message was related to the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the diplomatic relations between our two countries and the second one was a special message from Conte to his brother and friend Moussa Traore. Their discussions centered on the friendly and brotherly secular relations between our two countries, relations which are strengthened every day. The head of state asked the ambassador to extend his brotherly greetings to President Lansana Conte.

Present at these audiences were the deputy secretary general at the Presidency, Mr Mamadou Fofana, and the diplomatic councillor, Mr Moussa Coulibaly. It should also be recalled that the head of state this morning received in an audience Dr Abdelkebir Alaoui M'Daghri, the Moroccan minister of Islamic affairs who extended the brotherly greetings of King Hassan II to President Moussa Traore. Their discussions centered on strengthening bilateral cooperation between Mali and the Moroccan kingdom as well as the solidarity within the Islamic Umma.

France's Dumas Stops Over in Bamako, Comments

AB030914 Paris AFP in French 0821 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Bamako, 3 Nov (AFP) — Roland Dumas, French minister of external affairs, during a technical stopover in Bamako on Saturday, declared that it is "a tradition of France to be interested in the problems of the Third World in all aspects."

Mr Dumas, who was on his way to Mauritania from Nigeria, was met on arrival in Bamako by Mali's minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye. The French minister stated: "Whether it is on development, independence or the major problems shaking Africa such as apartheid, France has always been at the head of the movement" in favor of developing countries.

"For the year 1984-85, France's aid for development from public funds represented 0.54 to 0.55 percent of its gross national product," he noted. Mr Dumas, affirmed that France respects the independence, national sovereignty and freedom of choice of each Third World country, as was shown about a year ago when French President Francois Mitterrand made a call at the United Nations to the rest of the world to adopt a policy which associates disarmament and development. France, he added, has always called on countries of the Western industrialized world to participate in aid for development.

NIGER

Nationals Expelled From Libya Return Home

AB020712 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Another batch of our countrymen, who were expelled from Libya, has arrived in the country. It is made up of (?357) persons: (?200) men and (?157) women. Our countrymen were met on arrival as planned at Bilma where they are presently staying. Civilian and military authorities of the Agades Region have taken all necessary measures to transport the expellees to Agades because of the fall in temperature [words indistinct] in the Bilma area. This new batch brings the number of returnees to (?4,799).

It is recalled that after Libya announced that it was expelling foreign workers, measures were immediately taken at the (?national level) to welcome and settle those affected.

NIGERIA

French External Relations Minister Makes 2-Day Visit

Arrival Reported

AB011730 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The French external affairs minister, Mr Roland Dumas, arrived in Lagos today to begin a 2-day official visit to Nigeria. He was met at the Murtala Muhammed Airport by his Nigerian counterpart, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi. The two ministers are holding talks today on bilateral relations. Mr Dumas is expected to pay courtesy calls on President Ibrahim Babangida, and the chief of Gneral Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe.

Passes on Mitterrand Message

LD012217 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] On an official visit to Nigeria, French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas has been received by the Lagos number one. Dumas gave General Ibrahim Babangida a message from Francois Mitterrand. Relations between the two countries are all the more important since France has become Nigeria's most important trading partner.

Meets With Babangida

AB020700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has expressed Nigeria's commitment to the strengthening of economic relations with France. He told the French minister of external relations, Mr Roland Dumas, who brought a message from President Francois Mitterrand in Lagos yesterday, that Nigeria expected the continued support of France in areas where both countries held identical views. Mr Dumas said his country wanted a review of the 1979 economic, scientific, and technological cooperation agreement with Nigeria, to expand relations in those fields.

Earlier, the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, had asked France to assist in the nation's process of development. Mr Dumas told newsmen later that France was prepared to stand by Nigeria in her present difficulty, pointing out that the poor economic situation was not peculiar to Nigeria.

Mr Dumas is the second high-ranking French official to visit Nigeria in 2 weeks. President Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, Mr Jean-Christophe Mitterrant, was in the country last week with a special message.

Holds Talks With Akinyemi

AB020835 Paris AFP in French 0730 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Lagos, 2 Nov (AFP) — Nigeria's economic crisis and its effects on relations with France dominated the visit of French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas to Lagos on Friday, observers have noted.

Mr Dumas held 40-minute talks with the new Nigerian head of state, General Ibrahim Babangida, to whom he delivered an invitation to visit France, preferably next spring.

After a dinner given by his Nigerian counterpart, Bolaji Akinyemi Mr Dumas led the French delegation in a 3-hour working session. During these discussions, the Nigerian officials believed that an important trade partner such as France — the leading buyer of Nigeria's oil — should extend its credit facilities to Nigeria which is affected by an economic crisis.

Diplomatic sources revealed that the French side stressed that this year France has granted more credits to Nigeria than to any other country and that it cannot go any further without a restructuring of Nigeria's debt. This restructuring can only be accepted by Nigeria's creditors if the economy is significantly reformed, which public opinion has strongly condemned, the sources stressed.

During his talks with Gen Babangida, Mr Dumas raised in particular the problem of the Port Harcourt oil refinery, a $520 million Franco-Japanese project whose financing has become problematic because all international commercial credits to Nigeria have almost stopped. He also explained to his Nigerian counterpart the French strategy on South Africa. Mr Akinyemi said, concerning this issue, that Nigeria "took note" of the recall of the French ambassador in Pretoria, but believed that this measure was "highly insufficient." "We expect more on the part of those newly converted to the antiapartheid struggle," Mr Akinyemi added.

Mr Dumas' trip, the first by a French external relations minister in 20 months, comes at a time when delays in Nigerian payments to foreign exporters have reached 2 to 4 months. Credits by Western banks have also stopped and imports have been considerably reduced; this might turn Lagos into a ghost port before the end of this year, observers also stressed.

Ends Visit, Departs

AB020946 Paris AFP in French 0926 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Lagos, 2 Nov (AFP) — The French minister for external relations, Roland Dumas, left Lagos on Saturday morning at the end of a 24-hour visit to Nigeria. Mr Dumas who arrived from Yaounde on Friday morning, left Nigeria for Mauritania. His visit, which is the first by a French foreign minister in 20 months, was dominated by talks of the economic problems of Nigeria which has had its short-term credit almost stopped.

Civil Service, Military Accept Salary Cuts

AB020729 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The Federal Government has effected cuts from the salaries of all categories of officers in the public service. A cabinet office statement in Lagos says the reduction took effect from yesterday and will last till the end of December next year. According to the statement, the reduction is being effected as a contribution of the public service to the economic recovery measure of the Federal Government.

On Monday this week, the Armed Forces Ruling Council met and came out with a communique the following day announcing the decision of members of the Armed Forces and the police to contribute certain percentages of their salaries as part of the economic recovery measure. The percentages range from 20 to 2 1/2. The communique stated that the contributions represented a prelude to the economic emergency measures to be announced soon by the government.

Opposition Leader Criticizes Babangida Regime

AB031725 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Lagos, Nov 3 (AFP) — The Nigerian Government was today accused of running a "decadent system" favouring "powerful touts and mafias" in the first public criticism of the new military regime of General Ibrahim Babangida. The attack came at a press conference held here by Tunji Braithwaite, a candidate in the 1983 elections in which President Alhaji Shehu Shagari was re-elected. Mr Braithwaite came last in that presidential race, while Mr Shagari was ousted six months later.

Today Mr Braithwaite, head of the tiny but banned Nigerian Advance Party, called for an end to military rule and a new "massive socialist approach" based on "revolutionary democratisation". His was the first voice raised publicly against the government of General Babangida, who seized power on August 27 from his military predecessor, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, who in turn had held office for 20 months.

Mr Braithwaite, who returned to his successful law practice after the Buhari regime banned all party politics, called Gen Babangida a "truly professional" soldier who "has never really been interested in political office". He praised Gen Babangida for ousting the unpopular Buhari regime, which had tried to clamp down on the laxity and corruption of its civilian predecessor but had imposed strict censorship and bans on political activity. Mr Braithwaite added: "I challenge anybody to prove that Nigerians like military rule."

Mr Braithwaite said the current government's emphasis on human rights was "marvelous", but charged that there was still no freedom in Nigeria. "We have had many baboons in government," he said, adding that there had been plenty of corruption on the part of both the military and civilians. Weighing into the great current national debate, Mr Braithwaite came out in favour of Nigeria's conditional acceptance of a 2.2 billion dollar loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). But he cautioned that there could be no economic progress without "democratisation".

Commentary on Withdrawal From Commonwealth Group

AB021908 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Mike Omochin commentary]

[Text] The decision to set up a contact group to promote dialogue between the apartheid regime and the black population in South Africa was adopted by the Commonwealth at its summit held last month in Nassau, Bahamas. The idea behind this move is that such an exercise will help promote racial harmony and, in the process, help bring about political reform in South Africa. In announcing Nigeria's withdrawal from the contact group, External Affairs Minister Professor Bolaji Akinyemi said Nigeria would not be involved in the group because the apartheid regime has never been known to respect any views different from its own. He stated that kid-gloved treatment of racist South Africa was totally at variance with the great worldwide campaign against the apartheid regime.

Nigeria's position on this issue is buttressed by the experience of the Western Contact Group on Namibia. The body, which comprised Britain, the United States, Canada, France, and West Germany, was set up with the sole objective of bringing the Pretoria regime to respect the UN resolutions on Namibia and to ensure the independence of the territory. But the question is: Has the situation in Namibia changed? The truth is that issues have not only been compounded but that the Western Contact Group on Namibia is today moribund. The ineffectiveness of the group was explained very succinctly by France, which accused some members of the group of hypocrisy. France has since withdrawn from the Western Contact Group. These members, notably Britain and the United States, have always argued that dialogue, or what they call quiet diplomacy or constructive engagement, is the best way to get the racist regime in Pretoria to respect world opinion.

Against the background of the Namibian experience, therefore, the Commonwealth contact group is diversionary. It is another move by those who have vested interests in South Africa to maintain the status quo. The Nassau conference in the Bahamas offered the Commonwealth leaders a golden opportunity to take a decisive stand against racist South Africa over her policy of apartheid. All they did was to come out with a compromise resolution in order not to offend the British Conservative Government headed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

As emphasized by Nigeria, efforts should be directed toward setting up a growing worldwide campagin against apartheid rather than easing it. Unfortunately, this is what the Commonwealth seeks to do by shifting the anti-apartheid struggle to a contact group. If the United Nations, with a membership of over 150, cannot get Pieter Botha and his men into reconsidering their stand on apartheid, one wonders what miracle the Commonwealth contact group will perform regarding apartheid in South Africa.

Therefore, Nigeria's withdrawal from the Commonwealth contact group can be seen as a continuation of her protest over the outcome of the recently concluded Bahamas conference. Furthermore, there is no point wasting time on a venture that will not yield any tangible results. Any measure less than comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa will amount to scratching the issue on the surface. And this is what Nigeria does not want.

SENEGAL

Main Opposition Party Undergoing 'Crisis'

AB312250 Paris AFP in French 1325 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Dakar, 31 Oct (AFP) — The Senegalese Democratic Party, PDS, the main opposition party in the country, is now undergoing one of the most serious crises of its existence due to the conflict between members favorable to a dialogue with the ruling party and those who categorically refuse to have anything to do with it.

The event that triggered the present crisis which has been shaking Abdoulaye Wade's party for 2 weeks now, was the publishing of a manifesto denouncing the party's present policy. It was published on 13 October by Serigne Diop, one of the 8 PDS deputies (out of 111 socialist deputies).

"The party has now ceased to be the vanguard democratic party," the author of the manifesto said, thus more or less offering a hand to the ruling Socialist Party by asking them "to effectively and completely assume their share of responsibility in the process of creating a democratic Senegal."

The head of the PDS immediately replied: After a hectic 14-hour debate, the Political Bureau decided on Saturday to exclude the leader of the contestants for good as well as two other members of the bureau. Three other militants have also been suspended for 6 months.

During a press conference which took place on Wednesday, Mr Wade accused Serigne Diop, the former national secretary for orientation, and his political friends of receiving "tens of millions" [in CFA francs] from the government to launch an operation to destabilize the PDS. He has also accused Alassane Sissokho, one of the founding members of the PDS and director of an institute of training financed by the Friedrich Naumann German Liberal Foundation, of vast embezzlement of funds.

The PDS contestants retaliated a few hours later during a press conference by denouncing the "sad comedy" orchestrated by Abdoulaye Wade and "his handful of irresponsible people," and by declaring as null and void the exclusions announced by the Political Bureau which "has been summoned illegally."

Serigne Diop, who said that he was speaking on behalf of the PDS, claimed that he has the support of 3 deputies (out of 8), and 9 members of the Secretariat (out of 25) and asserts that he is largely supported by the people of Casamance, in the south of the country.

Beyond the hostile accusations thrown at each other by the contestants and the majority, the tension between the members of the PDS reflects the insidious opposition between partisans of a proposed dialogue with the ruling party and those favoring staunch opposition to the present government. Mr Wade, aged 50, who has led with a strong hand since 1974 the sole party to be taken into account among the opposition parties, remains hostile to all policy which tends to offer help to the Socialist Party.

The leader of the PDS, who had boycotted the 1984 municipal elections, still refuses to participate in any vote as long as the electoral code is not "deeply modified." He reaffirmed his commitment to the rapprochement among five opposition parties which began in July with the creation of the Senegalese Democratic Alliance, ADS. According to the opposition, the ADS would have enabled the various parties to discuss and act in concert. But the ADS was declared illegal by the government which believes it to be, without any doubt, a new political party. The contestants, on their part, denounce the radicalization constituted by this alliance with four parties of the extreme left which "goes against nature."

French Cooperation Bank Leader Arrives on Visit

AB021535 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Dakar, Nov 2 (AFP) — Yves Roland-Billecart, the head of France's state-owned Central Economic Cooperation Bank, has arrived in the West African state of Senegal for a visit to discuss projects financed by the organization.

Mr Roland-Billecart, who arrived here yesterday for a one-week stay, is scheduled to meet with President Abdou Diouf and other top officials. He is also due to sign a new loan agreement worth 5.5 billion CFA francs (13.8 million dollars), aimed at financing a major irrigation project on the Senegal River. The project [words indistinct] is expected to boost production of cereals in this Sahel state.

Other projects currently underway with bank finance are the building of two hotels at Cape Skirring in the south of Senegal, construction of a shrimp farm in the same region, and the fitting-out of a container in Dakar's port.

SIERRA LEONE

Constitution Amended Allowing Early Momoh Term

AB011630 Paris AFP in French 1243 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Freetown, 1 Nov (AFP) — The Sierra Leonean Parliament yesterday unanimously passed two amendments to the Constitution which will enable the president-elect, General Joseph Momoh, to assume his duty very soon.

An amendment passed last June had in effect extended the mandate of President Siaka Stevens by 6 months, until 13 December. One of the two amendments passed on Thursday reduces this extension by more than 1 month. The other amendment enables "the current president to retire before the end of his mandate".

On the other hand, another law, which is presently being discussed, provides for the suppression of primary elections (which permit the choice of candidates for the elections) in accordance with the decision made during the recent national congress of delegates of the sole party, the All People's Congress (APC).

Amendment Passed

AB010835 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Parliament yesterday passed into law two bills [words indistinct] the Constitutional Amendment Act 1985, and Presidential Elections Act 1985. Introducing the first bill, the acting first vice president, A.B. Camara, who is also minister of health, stressed that Clause 1 [words indistinct] seeks to amend the 1978 Constitution relating to the resumption of office as an elected president. Clause 2, he explained, proposes to amend [words indistinct] of the Constitution. The clause, he said, seeks to make clear that where any proceedings have been taken toward the election and assumption of office of the president under paragraph [words indistinct] Subsection 7 which prescribes the period within which a presidential election shall be held, while an incumbent president is still in office, [words indistinct] not be repeated by reason only that a vacancy occurs in the office of the president in any manner other than by a [words indistinct]. Clause 3, A.B. Camara said, amends Section 38 of the Constitution to make clear that a president in office may retire before his term of office expires.

Government Signs Fishing Accord With USSR

AB021440 Paris AFP in French 1329 GMT 2 Nov 85

[AFP "News Briefs" for 2 Nov]

[Text] Freetown, 2 Nov (AFP) — Sierra Leone and the USSR have ratified a 1-year agreement on fishing following the ninth session of the Soviet-Sierra Leonian Joint Commission on Fishing.

TOGO

President Eyadema Returns From FRG 2 Nov

AB030758 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The head of state has just ended his trip to the FRG. He returned to Lome this afternoon at the end of a 5-day presidential visit with his West German friends. The Togolese people came out this afternoon and accorded a warm welcome to President Eyadema after nearly a week-long absence. The presidential plane landed at 1850 this afternoon amid the ovation of the crowd.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Sao Tome Minister, Message

MB011252 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] In Luanda this morning, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a personal message from Manuel Pinto da Costa, the chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The message was delivered by the Sao Tomean minister of commerce and fisheries, Celestino Rocha da Costa, who arrived in the country on 20 October. Also present was Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the Angolan minister of external relations.

Trade Minister Comments on U.S. Visit; UNITA Aid

MB040714 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Trade Ismael Martins returned from New York yesterday where he had spent a few days following the presidential visit to the UN Headquarters on the occasion of that organization's 40th anniversary.

Speaking on his arrival in Luanda yesterday, Comrade Ismael Martins said that his mission in New York was to meet with congressmen as well as officials of enterprises operating in Angola. His goal was to enlighten them to adopt a more correct stand toward Angola in view of the misinformation campaign that has been waged in the United States.

According to the minister of foreign trade, this campaign has contributed to the American Administration's incorrect assessment of reality in Angola and the adoption of decisions that in the future could be even more negative.

On the question of the American aid to the UNITA puppets, the Angolan minister stressed that should this materialize, it would be disastrous for future relations between our country and the United States.

FAPLA Recaptures Moxico Province Area 31 Oct

MB040718 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The Angolan defense and security forces stationed in the 3d military region retook Caripande in Moxico Province on 31 October. According to information supplied by military authorities and announced by the Moxico regional station, FAPLA forces killed 15 UNITA bandits and captured another in mopping-up operations carried out during 21-31 October in the Cazombo and Lumbala-Cassengue regions.

UNITA Says 5 Cubans, 105 FAPLA Killed 19-28 Oct

MB020724 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 2 Nov (KUP) — Despite MPLA denials of the existence of a civil war in Angola, the facts are repeating themselves and will stop the speculative propaganda orchestrated by the Soviet Union.

In Angola, there is a phenomenon which is defined as the revolt of the people in the north, south, east, and west. This phenomenon is the true interpretation of the popular discontent of the Angolan people toward the (?Cuban) and Soviet neocolonization of Angola. The facts speak for themselves.

In battles against UNITA, 5 Cubans and 105 FAPLA soldiers died in 7 provinces of Angola between 19 and 28 October 1985. This has been disclosed in a communique issued by the chief of staff of the armed forces on 28 October 1985. During the same period, 13 FAPLA soldiers and 137 various weapons were captured, and 12 vehicles were destroyed. The source added that 23 UNITA troops were killed and 39 injured.

The enemy positions captured include Kassongo, in Cuanza Sul; Boa Santa, in Luanda Province; the town of Alfandega, 36 km southeast of Sanza Pombo; [word indsiticnt] km from Negage, and Lukusso, 35 km northeast of Banza Congo in Zaire Province. A concentration post, for recruits, located in the village of Quirima, 14 km from Dalatando city, was also captured. Other posts include one in Vila Nova do Seles in Cuanza Sul Province, and Kutenda, some 43 km northeast of Matala. There was an attack on a Cuban column on the (?Huambo)-Menongue road.

MADAGASCAR

Bomb Scare Grounds President in Paris 3 Nov

AU030501 Paris AFP in English 0234 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, Nov 3 (AFP) — Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka was among 260 passengers taken off a plane here Saturday night when an anonymous caller phoned half an hour before take-off to say a bomb had been placed on board the flight to Madagascar via Kenya.

Airport security personnel took off the baggage and freight already loaded, combed the plane and vetted the passengers again, but found nothing suspicious. The plane left nearly three hours late. As a further precaution, however, the freight was kept at Orly airport to be sent on another flight.

MAURITIUS

Deputy Premier Ends Visit to Madagascar

AB021625 Paris AFP in French 0955 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Port Louis, 2 Nov (AFP) — Gaetan Duval, vice premier of Mauritius, returned from Madagascar on Friday after a 3-day visit. Upon his return, he expressed hope for the future success of cooperation between the two islands, cooperation which, he said, will lead to a 500 percent increase in bilateral trade exchanges.

For the first time, the vice premier held talks during his stay in Antananarivo with the African National Congress (ANC — an anti-apartheid movement banned in South Africa) which Mauritius has officially recognized since 1982. The ANC representative in the Malagasy capital formally proposed opening an office in Mauritius. The request will be examined by the Mauritian Government, Sir Gaetan pointed out.

Mr Duval went to Madagascar at the head of a 49-member mission which included Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, minister of finance, and Karl Offman, minister of cooperatives. The Mauritian delegation also included about 40 representatives from the private sector who prospected on-the-spot possibilities of increasing trade exchanges between the two islands.

According to Mr Duval, immense potential exists in Madagascar's agricultural sector for Mauritian importers as well as exporters. Particularly in the agro-industrial sector, "Madagascar can (for Mauritius) replace South Africa," Sir Gaetan said.

The only difficulty holding back progress in the exchanges between the two countries lies in foreign currency transactions. The Mauritian delegation examined with the Malagasy Government the possibility of setting up a system of trade exchanges that would not require the use of foreign exchange.

According to Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo, "there is a political desire. A draft project has already been prepared." A delegation of the Bank of Mauritius, he announced, will soon visit Madagascar to discuss the modalities of this barter trade and the issue will be further examined during a visit of the Malagasy finance minister to Mauritius in December.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates New Tanzanian Leader

MB010445 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message of congratulations to Ali Hassan Mwinyi on his election to the post of the president of the United Republic of Tanzania. In the message sent on behalf of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican Government and people, the Mozambican head of state described Ali Mwinyi as a loyal companion of Julius Nyerere and pointed out that to the Mozambican people, he was an untiring and consistent revolutionary who has always fought for the total liberation of Africa, particularly southern Africa, and an intransigent defender of the principles advocated by the Chama Cha Mapinduzi in building a society of justice, peace and progress.

His election by an overwhelming majority is a clear demonstration of the trust that the Tanzanian people place in the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, particularly in you as a deserving successor of the man who for various years was known as a responsible and admired statesman, admired not only by the Tanzanian people but also by all of Africa and th world as a whole, the supreme Mozambican leader stressed in his message. President Samora Machel assured the new Tanzanian leader of the determination of the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to consolidate and strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity existing between the two states and peoples.

Ministry Official Meets With Afghan Counterpart

MB020929 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Talks were held in Maputo yesterday between our country and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with a view to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation. The Mozambican delegation was led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Daniel Mbanze and the Afghan by his counterpart, Khodadad Basharmal. The Afghan delegation, which incldues the head of the Africa and Middle East Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been in Maputo since yesterday morning, *NOTICIAS* newspaper reproted today.

MPLA Kills 222 'Armed Bandits' Over 3 Months

MB021145 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] FPLM shot dead 222 armed bandits and destroyed 8 hideouts of those criminals in Nampula Province in August, September, and October. The operations resulted also in the capture of 9 armed bandits and 55 collaborators. FPLM also recovered goods belonging to the local residents, namely bicycles, portable radios, foodstuffs, and cattle which had been stolen by the bandits. An assortment of war materiel was captured.

FPLM Operations Detailed; 13 'Bandits' Killed

MB030956 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 3 Nov 85

[From the Armed Forces "Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] With the bravery that characterizes them, the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM are continuing with their search and destroy operations against the armed bandits. Certain of totally liquidating these criminals, our FPLM spare no efforts in dismantling bandit gangs and pursuing them over hills and through the bush.

In Manica on 24 and 25 October, 13 armed bandits were shot dead by our forces and 10 light weapons and other military equipment captured. Six gangsters were captured by FPLM after being wounded by our soldiers.

Meanwhile in Sofala, our Armed Forces released more than 300 civilians following the destruction of yet another bandit gang. The road linking Chibamo to the town of Dombe, in Manica Province, was reopened to traffic. It had been closed for some time. This operation is in the context of the military offensive being carried out by our Armed Forces for the total elimination of the armed bandits.

In Moamba, Maputo Province, 10 members of the population were released by FPLM. This happened when a bandit group was detected by FPLM and put to flight by our fire. The bandits abandoned the 10 civilians who had been abducted, thus losing control over them. A number of stolen goods were also recovered. The 10 civilians were taken to their villages where they joined their relatives. Their property was returned to them.

Umtata Reports Rebel Operation; 270 Killed

MB011528 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Mozambican rebels claimed they have killed 270 government and Zimbabwean soldiers and wounded more than 500 others in operations last month. The statement released in Lisbon conflicts with government reports of a successful antiguerrilla drive backed by troops from neighboring Zimbabwe. The MNR said it also captured 60 Mozambican and Zimbabwean soldiers in the operation and gave their casualties as 18 killed and 59 wounded.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Commander on Regional Military Situation

MB011439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1435 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Windhoek Nov 1 SAPA — The security forces in SWA/Namibia have captured 1128kg of explosives and 9276 tons of ammunition from SWAPO insurgents to date this year, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek today. The number of insurgents killed so far this year was 544, he told a medal parade.

Reviewing the year, Gen Meiring said the Kavango region had been cleared of insurgents while Kaokoland was now free of a permanent presence of insurgents and "only a handful" of insurgents were left in the Ovambo region.

These successes by the security forces had given the politicians scope to work in a democratic process toward good government in SWA/Namibia.

"It must be stressed that this time what has been bought for the politicians must be utilised to its fullest," Gen Meiring said. Control of southern Africa remained the objective of the Soviet Union, Gen Meiring said.

"In South Africa, the SA Communist Party used the ANC and the UDF to make the country ungovernable through unrest and rioting," he said. "In Angola, the Russians through direct aid to FAPLA, the armed forces of the Marxist MPLA, launched a large-scale attack on UNITA. This direct aid included command and control of combat elements, specialist advisers and pilots of war planes."

Gen Meiring said that in SWA/Namibia, SWAPO had launched a full-scale onslaught on the territory in May to prevent or disrupt the inauguration of the transitional government. "They did not succeed... but that unfortunately is not the end," he said. "Backed by a flood of propaganda from all sides of the East and the West against southern Africa, compounded by proposals of sanctions and isolation, the enemy forces think the time has come for more drastic action. If the build-up of sophisticated armaments in Angola should be taken as a criterion, the enemy forces are perpetrating to intensify the onslaught," he said.

Clergyman, 25 Others Held Under Security Laws

MB011245 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1007 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Windhoek Nov 1 SAPA — A senior clergyman, the Rev Junius Kaapanda, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was being held in terms of security legislation in SWA/Namibia, police said in Windhoek. The *NAMIBIAN* newspaper reported today that Mr Kaapanda, 52, was taken into custody on October 22 at Tsandi in northern SWA/Namibia. Detained on the same day was a primary school teacher, Mr Heikki Shililifa, 40. The newspaper reported that 24 other people were known to be held in terms of security legislation in the territory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Announces Restrictions on TV Coverage

Le Grange Statement

MB030629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1651 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 2, SAPA — A notice forbidding local and overseas journalists from filming and recording unrest, boycotts or the actions of the Security Forces in the 38 state of emergency areas was issued by the government today.

In a statement accompanying the extraordinary government gazette, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said:

"The government is concerned with the presence of television and other camera crews in unrest situations which proved to be a catalyst to further violence."

According to the gazette, a new regulation, "prohibition in respect of certain films, representations and sound recordings", has been added to the original emergency regulations proclaimed by the state president on July 21.

The latest regulation prohibits journalists who do not have the permission of the commissioner of police from filming, drawing or recording by sound "or other representation" incidents in the emergency areas related to the unrest. According to the gazette, the prohibition would mean a news blackout of public disturbances, boycotts, assaults on people and property, and the conduct of members of the security forces in unrest operations.

"While the government has no intention of curtailing the right of the public to be informed of current events," Mr le Grange said, "it has decided to curb the presence of television and other audio-visual equipment during unrest situations in emergency areas without the consent of the commissioner of the SA police."

Mr le Grange said that only journalists accredited with the Department of Foreign Affairs or the SAP would be allowed to perform their official duties at an unrest situation in the emergency areas. Accreditation cards would have to be visibly displayed at all times, he added.

Here follows the complete text of the latest emergency regulation, published today in an extraordinary government gazette:

"Prohibition in respect of certain films, representations and sound recordings:

"1. No person shall, without the permission of the commissioner of the SA Police, or of a commissioned officer, as defined in Section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act 7 of 1958), authorised thereto by the commissioner, in any manner make, take, record, manufacture, reproduce, publish, broadcast or distribute, or take or send to any place within or outside the republic, any film as defined in Section 47(1) of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974), or any phtotograph, drawing or other representation, or any sound recording, of —

"(i) Any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging of any property, or any assault on or killing of a person.

"(ii) Any person present at or involved in any public disturbance, disorder, riot, public violence, strike or boycott, or any damaging of any property, or any assault on or killing of any person, or

"(iii) Any conduct of a force or any member of a force with regard to the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order or for the termination of the state of emergency,

"Or cause it to be made, taken, recorded, manufactured, reproduced, published, broadcast or distributed, or to be taken or sent to any such place, or attempt to commit any such act.

"2. Any person who contravenes a provision of subregulation (1) shall be guilty of an offence."

Nel on Media Curbs

MB021014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0959 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 2, SAPA — Here follows the text of a statement from Mr Louis Nel, deputy minister of information, concerning the announcement of curbs on the presence of TV and audio-visual equipment in emergency areas and the accreditation of the press. On Friday Nov 1, in two separate meetings and on a confidential basis I met with the management committee of the Foreign Correspondent's Association [FCA], and with the South African newspaper editors to inform them of the steps that the government proposes to take to curb the presence of TV crews during unrest situations and also to announce the new policy of accreditation. The meeting with the South African newspaper editors included some senior political reporters and the management committee of the national press union.

"This was done in the spirit of good cooperation and on the basis of the world-wide acknowledged tradition that governments do inform the press from time to time of their intentions. This is usually done to promote understanding and good relations between press and government.

"The conditions of the discussion were as follows:

" — My remarks would be completely off the record and not publishable;

" — That Minister Louis le Grange would issue a press statement and all reports must be based on his press statement;

" — That nothing must be published before Mr le Grange issues his statement;

" — Any publishable comments from me would only be obtained after Mr le Grange's statement.

"The conditions were unconditionally accepted by the media representatives present on both occasions.

"The South African media representatives present honoured this agreement fully.

"I was shocked to be informed that one or more members of the management committee of the FCA did not honour this agreement and violation took place on an international basis. I regard this violation of a very clear agreement as extremely unprofessional conduct. It puts a question mark over the integrity of the guilty person or persons who are members of the FCA management and responsible for the violation."

FCA Reacts to Restrictions

MB021141 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 2, SAPA — The Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] said after an emergency meeting today that it viewed the regulations promulgated today concerning news coverage in the emergnecy areas "as the beginning of the slippery slide toward a totally controlled press" in South Africa.

"The association condemns in the strongest terms the decision to exclude television news teams, stills photographers and radio correspondents with audio equipment from these areas," the board of the FCA said after the meeting in Johannesburg.

"We view this as a severe form of censorship, an attempt to prevent news of South Africa's social conflict from reaching the outside world. We reject the government's contention that the restrictions are meant solely to help reduce the level of violence.

"It is absurd to hold a small group of journalists responsible for a profound political conflict that has been going on for more than a year, left 800 people dead and placed a third of the population under emergency rule," the statement said.

"The ban on correspondents entering an unrest area except under police escort raises alarming implications," the FCA said. Public scrutiny of police and army actions will be impeded and a news vacuum will develop in which rumours and distortions, from whatever quarter, will prevail, without the posibility of independent verification.

"The FCA recalls the speech by President P.W. Botha on Thursday night, in which de declared his support for press freedom. We find it difficult to reconcile these new restrictions with the president's assurances."

The South African Government had hitherto prided itself on the degree of press freedom it allowed, compared with that in other countries.

"We view today's ruling as the beginning of the slippery slide toward a totally controlled press."

The statement said the association rejected and deplored the "unsubstantiated smear campaign" against unnamed foreign reporters, conducted by some newspapers in South Africa, which had "helped to create a climate of public hysteria in which these new restrictive measures have been imposed."

The members of the FCA, threatened by "a growing erosion of their journalistic freedom, urgently call on their governments to lodge the firmest possible protests with the South African authorities," the statement said.

FCA Holds Emergency Meeting

MB020635 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Foreign Correspondents' Association held an emergency meeting in Johannesburg today to discuss the latest regulations concerning news coverage in unrest areas, and described them afterwards as the start of a move towards a totally controlled press in South Africa.

The association said it strongly condemned the decision to exclude television cameras and other audiovisual equipment from the areas. It viewed the decision as a severe form of censorship.

Nel Condemns FCA Reaction

MB040513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1817 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 3, SAPA — The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said the reaction of the foreign correspondents association [FCA] to the conditions placed on television and camera crews in unrest areas was an example of the emotional reaction of the forign press — conveniently ignoring or misrepresenting certain relevant facts.

In a statement released to SAPA tonight Mr Nel said the FCA, who had reacted to the conditions placed on television and camera crews by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, was "far fetched and void of truth."

He also called for a public apology from the FCA executive, who had been given confidential information on Mr le Grange's statement before it had been made public and had broken the embargo, leaking information about the conditions world-wide on Friday night. The statement by Mr le Grnage was only made public last night.

Mr Nel said their breach of confidence had "resulted in a creation of a totally warped image the world over of the motivation and actions of the South African Government."

"The South African Government is committed to and will maintain press freedom."

"The statement by the FCA that the ban was an attempt to prevent news of social conflict reaching the outside world is far fetched and void of truth. It ignores the fact that all accredited (in agreement with the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa and the commissioner of the South African Police) journalists excepting only television and camera crews, can freely report on unrest situations. Accredited cameramen and television crews can still do so with the permission of the commissioner of police.

"Accreditation of media representatives is an acknowleged practice world-wide and, as in most Western countries, it also applies in South Africa.

"At present 172 foreign media representatives and 268 local media representatives are accredited in South Africa. In addition the police will also for a limited period honour ordinary press identification cards (for instance those issued by press unions) for the purpose of accreditation.

"It is furthermore untrue to allege that journalist can only enter an area of unrest under police escort. Accredited journalists — with the exception of television and camera crews who first have to obtain permission from the commissioner of police — can surely enter unrest areas. They may, however, not form part of the unrest and therefore must establish contact with the police liaison officer who will provide information, render assistance, and arrange for entry into the area concerned.

"This arrangement already works well in practice and most journalists cooperate well with the police on this basis," Mr Nel said.

"The further statement by the FCA that it is shocking to hold a small group of journalists responsible for a profound political conflict that has been going on for more that a year and left 800 people dead is a further example of the unprofessional intermingling of commentary and half-truths to the detriment of South Africa.

"Nobody said that TV cameras of crews are responsible for the profound political conflict. What Minister le Grange had said was that in unrest situations the presence of TV and camera crews has proved to be a catalysts for further violence. Experience has shown that Minister le Grange's statement is correct, namely that in an unrest situation the mere presence of television cameras can lead to an escalation of violence, that is can be a catalyst to further violence. The mere presence of television and camera crews makes actors our of demonstrators often leading to atrocities specifically to the advantage of film recordings," he said.

"The government, in order to create a peaceful atmosphere countrywide has the responsibility to do everything in its power to eliminate all factors which could lead to an escalation of violence. The presence of camera crews is not a cause of violence, but indeed a factor in the escalation thereof. I must again point to the fact that confidential background information which I had given to members of the executive of the FCA was leaked world-wide before the embargo and in violation of a clear agreement with the FCA executive. This behavior of certain FCA members was unprofessional and unethical and causes the journalistic integrity of those who are guilty to be questionable," Mr Nel said.

He had briefed the FCA executive in a meeting on Friday on the motives of the government in placing these restrictions on camera crews.

The FCA executive cannot merely ignore this behavior as if nothing has happened. For a few individual members of the executive to privately express their shock and abhorrence to me personally is not enough.

"A public explanation has become imperative. This breach of confidence also resulted in the creation of a totally warped image the world over of the motivation and actions of the South African Government." Mr Nel said in the statement.

"The South African Government is committed to and will maintain press freedom. The behavior and actions of certain members of the foreign media during the past few days are however not a manifestation of professional journalism. Press freedom and press responsibility go hand in hand. The government consequently expects of the media, including foreign media representatives to execute their profession according to the highest principles of journalistic integrity of press freedom. The statement that South Africa is moving toward a totally controlled press is both untrue and unfair commentary. My statement should in no way be construed as a threat of any nature. It is, however, a call for closer cooperation between government and media and in this specific case the foreign media in South Africa," Mr Nel said.

Slabbert Criticizes Action

MB031242 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van zyl Slabbert, says the new regulations affecting news coverage in South Africa's unrest areas will create anxiety and confusion because South Africans will know less of actual conditions there and what is in fact taking place. Dr Slabbert was speaking in Sydney during a 3-day visit to Australia for talks with the prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, and other Australian politicians.

He said economic sanctions against South Africa would not have the desired effect, and he expressed doubt about the effectiveness of sports boycotts.

UDF on Press Restrictions

MB040629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2122 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 3, SAPA — It was "ridiculous" to blame the press for the bitterness and anger that had been caused by apartheid policies and by the brutal role of the SADF and SAP in suppressing resistance, the UDF [United Democratic Front] said tonight. Mr Naseegh Jaffer, organiser of the UDF's interim executive, was responding to the government's latest imposition of restrictions on the press, which the UDF viewed with "alarm."

"If anything, the brave role played by some journalists and newspapers in monitoring the unrest has acted as a restraint on excessive security force behaviour. The restrictions on press reporting and the extension of the indemnity throughout the country are an open invitation to the security forces to behave with impunity. We have seen what they do when the world is watching. These new measures remove the last curbs there may have been on their actions."

UK Foreign Office Reacts

LD021420 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1251 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The Foreign Office said it was "very disturbed" by the South African Government's decision today to ban television crews and cameras from covering the unrest in the country. South Africa announced the measure today, saying pictures of unrest, strikes or boycotts in areas under emergency rule would be forbidden, except with police permission. There will also be tough curbs on non-photographic journalists reporting on unrest.

The Foreign Office in London issued a statement saying: "We are very disturbed by these restrictions on the freedom of the press to report events in South Africa. They will do nothing to further the essential objective of promoting dialogue and peaceful change."

It is understood that Britain's ambassador has been instructed to make formal representations to the South African Government, and the South African ambassador in London has been summoned to the Foreign Office.

The director general of the BBC, Mr Alastair Milne said: "We regret the restrictions, which will prevent our news team from reporting as fully from South Africa as we would wish."

The new restrictions mean journalists can report from the 38 emergency districts - covering Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and other smaller towns - only when there is no violence. As soon as there are violent scenes, TV crews and photographers will be forced to leave, unless they have police permission to stay.

Newsmen Kept Away From Bomb Blast Scene

MB011650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA — An explosion ripped through the second story of a building in Central Johannebsurg late this afternoon. An ambulance services spokesman said a black man had been injured in the blast and ambulance staff were still searching the debris for any further possible casualties.

Police cordoned off the blocks around Eloff Street and President Street and refused to allow newsmen anywhere near the scene. A policeman told newsmen on the scene he had received orders from the divisional commissioner that newsmen had to stay out of sight of the scene of the bomb blast until authorised to move closer.

Windows on the second floor of the building in President Street appeared blown out and covered with sacking, but no structural damage to the building was visible.

Police Detain Newspaper Team in Kraaifontein

MB011715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1711 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town Nov 1 SAPA — A news team from the *CAPE TIMES* paper team was detained today in Kraaifontein and held at the local police station while police searched two camera bags and a private bag, confiscating four rolls of film and a United Democratic Front [UDF] pamphelt.

CAPE TIMES driver, Mr Martin Cloete, who had the October edition of *UP FRONT*, published by the Observatory/Claremont UDF area committee in this bag, was told by a plainclothes sergeant: "Next time you see something with UDF written on it, don't read it, throw it away," according to the newspaper.

When reporter Tony Weaver protested that the publication was not banned, a police lieutenant who was not wearing a nameplate said: "Under a state of emergency, everything which is critical of the governemnt is automatically banned," the paper added. An army captain, who was not wearing a name tag, allegedly told Weaver: "Between you and me, they should ban the *CAPE TIMES* as well."

Four blank rolls of film — two colour and two rolls of black and white film — were confiscated from Weaver and photographer Obed Zilwa, after the two were told to "hand over the film in your cameras."

A police spokesman said: "Security forces moved into the Kraaifontein area at about 1 pm. It was a pure policing task to restore confidence in the police among the local populace. In the past, petrol bombings and stonings have been very prominent in the area."

Magistrate Acquits CBS TV News Team 1 Nov

MB011753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1728 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town Nov 1 SAPA — A CBS television crew was acquitted in the Bellville Magistrate's Court today on a charge of failing to obey the order of a policeman to leave a prohibited gathering at the University of the Western Cape on October 22.

Mr Nicholas Dellacassa, 25, a British citizen, and Mr Christopher Everson, 32, of Three Anchor Bay, were acquitted on the instructions of the attorney-general after the court viewed a film of the incident taken by a another camera crew.

They pleaded not guilty to contravening Section 57(5), read with Section 48(1) of the Internal Security Act after allegedly failing to obey an order from Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, Bellville District riot officer.

Charges against Mr Everson of employing an alien who did not have a work permit, and against Mr Dellacassa, of working without a work permit were withdrawn at the start of proceedings. The film was shown to the magistrate, prosecutor and the defence team and the charges were then withdrawn.

Guguletu Councillor Resigns After Bomb Attack

MB040639 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 3, SAPA — A Guguletu community councillor, Mr Samuel Pato, has resigned. His house was petrol-bombed two weeks ago, and he is now the fourth councillor from the area to resign this year. He said today he decided to leave the council before his house was attacked and after his family, neighbours and the community as a whole put pressure on him.

"It was clear to me that the community councils are rejected by the majority of the people," he said.

Mr Pato, who was a member of the Guguletu Residents Association before joining the council, said he would go back to the association which had "widespread popular support."

Mandela Undergoes Surgery; Condition 'Stable'

MB040531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The former leader of the banned ANC, Nelson Mandela, underwent an operation in a hospital in Cape Town yesterday fternoon for the removal of an enlarged prostate gland. Mandela was admitted to the hospital from Pollsmoor prison for surgery.

In a statement, the three doctors who treated him said that no complications were expected. A urologist appointed by the government examined Mandela in September, and determined that he needed the operation. A prisons department spokesman has described Mandela's condition as stable.

Magistrate Relaxes Boesak's Bail Conditions

MB040942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0939 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Malmesbury, Nov 4, SAPA — A Malmesbury magistrate today granted Dr Allan Boesak a substantial relaxation in his bail conditions, declaring that he was a man of "high political morals" and that it was most unlikely he would flee the country to avoid standing trial.

"God be praised," Dr Boesak said to newsmen immediately after the decision was delivered. "The struggle goes on." The original bail conditions were imposed on September 20.

The magistrate, Mr W.A. de Klerk, ruled this morning that the r20,000 bail set at Dr Boesak's first appearance on charges of subversion under the internal security act would continue to stand. However, a list of 10 conditions would be replaced by these three originally proposed by Dr Boesak's lawyers:

These were that he:

— Did not directly or indirectly communicate with state witnesses;

— Did not instigate or propagate disinvestment, consumer boycotts or school or other academic boycotts; and

— Did not visit any primary or high school.

The conditions that were scrapped were:

— That he report to the police twice a week;

— That he not leave the Bellville magisterial district without police permission;

— That he not conduct any interviews with the media;

— That he hand in his passport;

— That he did not speak at meetings of more than 10 people except for bona fide church services;

— That he not visit any educational institutions except for the University of the Western Cape, the Bellville Training College and the Peninsula Technikon, and that only for pastoral duties; and

— That he did not attend funerals except those of immediate members of his family and members of his congregation who had not died in unrest.

Mr de Klerk said it was suggested that the r20,000 was "out of all proportion to the circumstances of the applicant" and that Dr Boesak should be released on his own recognisances.

He said he had decided not to alter the bail amount because he was satisfied it was "not excessive in this particular case, considering the means and resources of the applicant."

Although Dr Boesak was not himself in a position to pay such an amount, he had "loyal supporters, people who sympathise and agree with him."

"It is clear from the applicant's evidence he has vast resources to fall back on, one of them being the Foundation for Peace and Justice." The U.S.-based foundation was the main contributor to Dr Boesak's bail when it was first set.

Mr de Klerk said the conditions relating to Dr Boesak's reporting to the police, not leaving Bellville, and surrendering his passport were designed to ensure that if he were released, he would stand trial. These conditions were proper within the limits of the criminal procedure act. "The question is whether they are really necessary," he said.

The court had to be satisfied on a balance of probabilities that Dr Boesak would stand trial. In deciding on this, the court was, to a large extent, dependent on the evidence, arguments and submissions before it.

"We cannot speculate as to a person's intentions," he said.

The state had not seriously disputed Dr Boesak's evidence that he would not abscond. The only evidence it brought on this point was the "bare statement" by the investigating officer, a Major Nel, who had suggested that he might not turn up for trial if he happened to be attending a seminar in the United States at the time. Major Nel had agreed that he was suggesting that Dr Boesak would "only return later" if it was more convenient for him.

Dr Boesak himself had given evidence that his people would be "deeply disappointed" if he were to leave them. Dr Boesak had said his congregation would be "devastated" and would "not even begin to understand it."

"In evaluating Dr Boesak's evidence the court has come to the conclusion that he is a man of high political morals and ideals, and that he believes in these things very strongly.

"His principles require him to stand trial so he can put forward his point of view more strongly. It is not only improbable, but most unlikely that the applicant will abscond without standing trial."

Mr de Klerk said Dr Boesak had to travel beyond Bellville and also abroad in order to fulfill his duties as president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, an assessor of the NG Sendingskerk and as minister of his congregation.

The restrictions on his attendance at gatherings, funerals, and media interviews were "too wide" and fell outside the limits of the Criminal Procedure Act. Dr Boesak's advocate, Mr H.P. Viljoen, SC [Senior Counsel], had said these conditions read like a restriction order issued under the Internal Security Act, and that the courts should not be used as a vehicle for ministerial action.

"I am in agreement with this view," the magistrate said. "If this type of bail condition is allowed, it will be a serious inroad into the fundamental conditions applying to the imposition of bail."

Mr I. Klem, SC, for the state, had submitted that the safety of the state was more important than Dr Boesak's freedom. However, much of the evidence on which he based this argument had been "hearsay, inaccurate and contradictory," the court found.

"This court is not satisfied that by scrapping these bail conditions, the maintenance of law and order will ... be endangered. The applicant has proved to the court on a balance of probabilities that the bail conditions should be amended."

Dr Boesak was congratulated by well-wishers from the public gallery after the decision was announced. The case against Dr Boesak under the Internal Security Act was postponed to May 12.

Announces Travel Plans

MB041028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1023 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Malmesbury, Nov 4, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, whose bail conditions were relaxed today enabling him to travel, will leave for the United States on November 14 to receive the Robert F. Kennedy humanitarian award. In an interview with SAPA immediately after his application to relax his bail was approved, he said he would be visiting Sweden en route to the U.S. to attend a ceremony at which a French anti-apartheid group will receive an award from Dr Boesak's wife, Dorothy. Towards the end of the year he would travel to Norway at the invitation of that country's government.

"Then I will try to take a vacation," he said laughing.

Buthelezi Warns of Escalation of Violence

MB011913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 1, SAPA — An escalation in violence leading to revolution and the destruction of the things whites value most will happen unless whites and blacks urgently share in the contruction of South Africa's future, says chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Addressing the St Mary's Diocesan School for Girls speech day today, Cheif Buthelezi said immediate radical change was needed before "events threaten to overtake common sense."

South Africans must understand that change "cannot be brought about at a quiet and leisurely pace, because reality demanded that apartheid be eradicated from society with utmost urgency."

"No good government relies on coercion, and whites must realise that apartheid is enforced by coercion, and that it is utterly intolerable that state violence is employed in this country by a minority government to coerce the majority of the people to live a life which is by all international standards of decency hideous," he said.

A stable future in South Africa is only possible if whites share power with blacks in government, he said, adding that the two groups were interdependent and could not do without one another.

"A partnership of equals should be established but we cannot live together unless we can vote together. And the only way to stem the tide of violence is with a move towards equality regardless of race," Chief Buthelezi said.

Inkatha To Repair Offices Destroyed by ANC

MB040703 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The secretary general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, says that funds are urgently needed to repair the organization's office in Amsterdam which was destroyed by the ANC with petrol bombs last week. Dr Dhlomo, who is at present in Amsterdam, said in an interview with the SABC that it was vitally important to repair the office as quickly as possible, so that work could go ahead on informing the European Community on the true facts concerning South Africa and the possibility of peaceful solution to the country's problems. He said that about 40,000 rands was needed to repair the building. Inkatha had instituted interim measures to maintain its information program and communication with the Dutch and other European communities.

'Hundreds' of Cape Town Area Students Take Exams

MB011857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1854 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 1, SAPA — Hundreds of matric pupils arrived at the Goodwood showgrounds to write their final examinations under police guard today but were re-directed to the nearby Wingfield military base after five tents they were to use were blown down on Wednesday.

Space was still available, however, for about 200 pupils to write at the showgrounds while other pupils in 21 buses were ferried to three aircraft hangars at the nearby Wingfield military base. The names of 48 schools, including schools from the outlying areas, and the accompanying gate numbers appeared on a checklist posted at the entrance.

Police and casspir vehicles kept up a high-profile presence while shotgun-carrying policemen patrolled the parking area. Police and principals were present at the main gates, checking pupils names against computer sheets. About 25 busloads of pupils arrived for the biology exam at the showground and at the Cape Corps base in Faure at least 500 pupils wrote their exams under the strict surveillance of military police.

The exam at Wingfield, due to start at 9 am, was delayed one-and-a-half hours. While some pupils said there were "lots of empty spaces" in the halls at Wingfield, others said the attendance was more than they expected. One pupil said he felt the higher grade paper was "made easier" because of the prevailing situation and the disruption of normal classes.

A pupil from Grassy Park said the atmosphere before the exam was "very tense but later settled down." She said she had cried the night before the exam as she tried to decide whether to write.

"It takes a lot of guts and I'm a bit scared of what might happen to me," she said.

An official of the Department of Eduation said he was "very pleased" at the turnout and the attitude of the pupils was "very positive."

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson

1 Nov Evening Report

MB011735 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1734 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria Nov 1 SAPA — An explosion occurred on the third floor of Franwell Building in President Street, Johannesburg at 5.37 pm today. Three floors were damaged but the only casualty was a white woman who was treated for shock. No injuries were reported. Police are investigating the cause of the explosion which occurred outside the lifts on the third floor.

At Zwide in the Eastern Province, police used birdshot to disperse a crowd who threw petrol bombs at police and private vehicles. Birdshot was used to disperse a crowd in Soweto who were throwing stones at the police.

At Nqkebela township near Robertson, two blacks under age of 18 were arrested for intimidation. In Bethal in eastern Transvaal, the driver of an administration board vehicle fired at a stone-throwing crowd with birdshot. One man was slightly injured and arrested.

2 Nov Morning Report

MB020602 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0555 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 2, SAPA — A delivery vehicle was set alight in Soweto and extensively damaged, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said in the unrest report for the period between 6 pm yesterday and 8 am today.

In the Western Province, in Elsies River, two coloured males over 18-years-old were arrested after stones had been thrown at a South African Railways police vehicle, the directorate spokesman said.

In Mitchells Plain a coloured youth under 18 was arrested after illegal barricades were set up on the road, he said.

In Robertson, in the Boland, stones were thrown at a police vehicle and a mob was dispersed with birdshot. No casualties or arrests were reported from this incident, the police liaison officer said.

2 Nov Evening Report

MB020516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1811 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 2, SAPA — The following is the 7 pm unrest situation report issued by the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"In Soweto, (Witwatersrand), during the early part of the morning, a number of shots was fired at a South African Police vehicle. The SAP returned the fire. There were no casualties, no injuries in this incident.

(Also in Soweto), later during the day three shots were fired at the South African Defence Force out of a group of illegal gatherings. The SAP and the SADF then surrounded this mob and arrested all 61 of them. Their ages vary from 14 to 30 years of age they are of both sexes.

In another incident, (in Soweto), of stone throwing, at the private home of a member of the SAP, a black male was slightly wounded and arrested. In another incident, (in Soweto), a black male above 18 years was arrested after he had instigated a small mob to attack the police.

In the Eastern Province, a black male of 38 years of age was arrested in Port Elizabeth for intimidation. In Mamelodi, Pretoria, three black males under 18 and one above 18 were arrested by the South African police after a number of vehicles had been set alight. In the Western Province, a coloured male under 18 was arrested in Elsies River after throwing stones at a private vehicle.

3 Nov Morning Report

MB030851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 3, SAPA — Herewith unrest situation report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations for the period 6 pm last night to 8 am today:

Western Province: A 19-year old coloured male was arrested near Kraaifontein near Belville after he had thrown stones at a private vehicle.

Eastern Province: A black youth under the age of 18 was arrested near New Brighton after he had thrown stones at an SADF vehicle.

In Soweto (Johannesburg), a private vehicle was set alight.

Late yesterday afternoon a mob of blacks threw stones at police vehicles in Sebokeng, near Vereeniging. The SAP made use of birdshot and tearsmoke to disperse them.

The following arrests were made — seven black males under the age of 18, of whom five were slightly wounded. One black male and one black female (adults) were slightly injured and arrested.

3 Nov Evening Report

MB040527 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1734 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 3, SAPA — Herewith unrest situation report for the period 8 am to 7 pm as supplied by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"A black male under 18 was arrested in New Brighton by the SADF after he had thrown stones at their vehicles. In Soweto, Johannesburg, a private vehicle was set alight. There was attempted arson at a scholl in the residential area. Minimal damage was caused."

4 Nov Morning Report

MB040709 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0705 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 4, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest around the country:

"Incidents of stonethrowing, arson and petrol-bombing occurred overnight in Soweto, (WWR) [Witwatersrand], Western Province, Boland and northern Orange Free State. In Soweto on the WWR, police arrested two black males and a black female following the stoning of private motor vehicles by a mob of blacks.

"In Zwelentemba near Worcester, two black males were slightly wounded, medically treated and arrested on charges of public violence, when police dispersed stonethrowing mobs with shotgun fire.

"In the black residential area of Kroonstad, a black male was slightly wounded, medically treated and arrested following an incident in which a councillor dispersed a mob stoning his home with pistol fire. In a second incident in the same residential area, four black men were wounded by police shotgun fire and arrested, following the stoning of police vehicles by a large number of blacks.

"In Kraaifontein in the Western Province, a young coloured girl sustained burn wounds following the petrol-bombing of the home she was in by a mob of Coloureds."

Cape 'Clearing Up Operations'

MB020515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2100 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 1, SAPA — Security forces today detained a "number" of people when they cordoned off and carried out "clearing up operations" in the Cape Town suburbs of Scottsville and Scottsdene.

"A few hundred members of the security forces took part in the action," said Brigadier Chris Swart, divisional commissioner for police in the Western Cape tonight.

Due to the concerted efforts of the security forces there were only four cases of stone throwing reported on the Peninsula since early today, he added. These preventative measures were carried out daily in all areas where stone throwing and arson occurred, he said.

Brigadier Swart warned that the security forces action would be repeated as often as need be and the perpetrators of violence "must note that their actions would no longer be tolerated. As a result of the security force actions, agitators actions are being negated. I want to thank all law abiding citizens for their help, as well as the security forces actions to restore calm. I also hope for their continued assistance in the future," he said.

Security Operation 'Success'

MB011506 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 1 SAPA — The combined "crime prevention operation" in Central Johannesburg today by members of the SADF, the SAP and the Railways Police was a great success, a police liaison officer for Johannesburg said this afternoon.

"We have had no problems. All I say is that the operation was a great success," the spokesman told SAPA of the street patrols which began early this morning. Earlier today a spokesman for the SAP's Public Relations Division in Pretoria said the action by scores of armed security forces was to prevent a recurrence of the unrest in the city centre which had taken place for the past two Fridays. The operation was also mounted because it was the end of the month, the spokesman said.

Pedestrians watched in awe this morning as groups of four to 10 uniformed men patrolled Johannesburg streets, some armed with batons and others with rifles and machine guns, according to eyewitnesses. The police liaison officer for Johannesburg refused to disclose when the operation would be called off.

Eyewitnesses reported that police were also present in Braamfontein and near the Johannebsurg station, and that the Carlton Centre had been surrounded. Many office workers, frightened by the police presence in the city, said they would not venture from their offices today.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

2 Nov Press Review

MB020523 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 1 November reports that "the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Taxi Association have joined hands with the Student Representative Council to root out thugs who harass and demand money from taxi drivers 'in the name of the struggle.' " Taxi drivers charged that youths hijacked their taxis at funerals and demanded money and gasoline "to burn houses belonging to the police and councillors."

Another article in the same issue cites PFP spokesman on black affairs Ken Andrew on police behavior, which Andrew says is often perceived as " 'indiscriminate, unwarranted and punitive violence against black and so-called coloured people in the townships.' " Andrew said that the bitterness caused by incidents like that in which three Crossroads children were wounded by police birdshot will be extremely difficult to eradicate.

The 'Joe's Burg' column in the same issue discusses the recent by-elections and the "harsh reality of being without a voice and representation in decision-making of this country." The irony of this is that blacks were the issue in this election: "We were what the election was all about." Although the column was written before the election results were known, "the point is whatever the results, the ball is still firmly in Mr Botha's court. There are far more important issues to worry about than by-elections. The country is still on fire and international pressure is increasing. The value of the rand has sunk so low that we are all virtually very poor indeed."

The editorial in the same issue of the *SOWETAN* says that "perhaps the most desperate thing about the South African situation is that like a recurring nightmare, it flares into an explosion, subsides for a certain period, and then takes off again." While white voters and businessmen are galavanized into action during times of crisis, the editorial says, there is the danger that they will forget "when the situation assumes a spurious normality." The editorial then goes on to discuss the by-election results "that there is this return towards hiding behind old comfortable ways. They know for a fact that Mr P.W. Botha's so-called reforms are not necessarily going to rock the boat destabilise their privilege. They also have fears that Mr Botha might be forced to go a bit too far. That is why, we think, there was a slight shift to the right."

In the "Focus" column, Themba Molefe comments on the situation that has emerged since the state of emergency was declared 104 days ago, during which time 5,196 people have been detained, 3,987 released, and 1,209 still being held. Molefe goes on to discusss Minister of Law and Order le Grange's extension of the time a detainee may be held and says: "Emergency detentions and length of time spent in jail by victims are but part of the question: Is President P.W. Botha's state of emergency succeeding in restoring peace and stability in the country?" The column concludes by highlighting some of the events of the past 104 days, including the detention of 746 students, some as young as 12, at a Soweto secondary school, the police's use of shotguns and rubber bullets against a Soweto teacher and 10 students, other incidents of police and SADF members shooting children, and Dr Wendy Orr's protest against the treatment of detainees and a Port Elizabeth justice's order that the police stop assaulting detainees.

The Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 1 November carries a report by political corrrespondent David Braun which says that the Progressive Federal Party, PFP, has called the minister of law and order's announcement that he may indefinitely extend detention periods without notice in terms of the emergency regulations "a further erosion of civil rights which would increase anger in the townships." PFP spokesman on law and order Helen Suzman is quoted as saying that Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange is "gravely mistaken if he thought that by locking people up in detention he was going to break their spirit." " 'Detention without trial heightens the resistance and resentment of these people,' " she said.

An editorial in the same issue of *THE STAR* discusses the decision of the PFP and Inkatha to withdraw from the Convention Alliance in the hope that this would signal a better chance that the United Democratic Front would join. The Convention Alliance was originally founded with two goals, the paper notes: "One is to persuade the Government to dismantle apartheid now. The other is to unite disparate groups on a single issue: the need for the Governemnt to call a convention." What the country needs is for "those who share the goals to set aside their disputes for the moment. If the moderates fail then the future belongs to radicals, and let the country weep," the editorial concludes.

A second editorial in *THE STAR* comments on President Botha's address to the Foreign Correspondents Association, defending the foreign correspondents, who "have a proud record of accuracy and balance." While the media need to be responsible, so do politicians, the editorial points out, and it would be irresponsible to suggest "further censorship because of a few minor misdemeanours by a few freelancers." The editorial goes on to note that it would be naive to believe that television coverage of the unrest "has played no part in building up world pressure on South Africa." However, it would be even more naive to think "that curbs on the media will make the violence go away. All censorship can do is augment the picture of a repressive society. Videos of violence and police strong-arm tactics would continue to be smuggled overseas — and would receive even wider attention." "A relatively free Press is one of South Africa's great assets; only this week, it was cited by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations as a sign of hope and a reason for opposing sanctions. Further curbs on the media will be seen as one more step along the melancholy path toward a police state," the editorial concludes.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 November carries a report by political correspondent David Braun on the policies of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed Nation Party, HNP). Although the HNP has existed for 17 years, "the National Party has successfuly been able to keep the HNP at bay, largely by portraying the group as a bunch of ultra-right lunatics intent on turning the South African clock back to at the least the era of Voortrekkers."

The party's policy is based on fighting "liberalism, humanism and communism at all levels," Braun writes. It seeks to make Afrikaans the sole official language; abolish mixed sport, shared facilities, and shared power; keep the constitution as the constitution of white South Africa, "while the other race groups would be allowed their own constitutions 'when they have advanced sufficiently;' " and allow black political aspirations to be expressed only in the homelands. Furthermore, it opposes closing the gap between black and white wages, is hostile to " 'monopolistic big money companies,' " and favors a crackdown on public morality and law and order. "In short," Braun concludes, "it would try to return South Africa to the type of society it was in the early 1960s."

In his "Political Commentary," Braun discusses the recent meeting of the Federated Chamber of Industries, FCI, which found "the Government had made a muck of its management of the country, and what was needed was a multi-pronged approach by the business sector to create the right conditions in which to set things right." According to FCI President John Wilson, "the major role of the business community was to ensure that the feet of all the country's political leaders were placed firmly on the bottom rung of the ladder of negotiation. The business action plan in this regard entails the identification and circumvention of obstacles in the way of serious black/white negotiation on power sharing at all levels; developing a business charter acceptable to the major private sector organisations which sets out their view of a just and equitable society; strategies to remove the remaining statutory cornerstones of apartheid, restore the right of orderly protest and address the grievances of black pupils; and a plan for economic reconstruction to address both the present crisis as well as provide greater access for blacks and more prospects for black advancement."

A column by Hermann Giliomee in the same edition discusses unrest among black youth. It notes that the government "did not anticipate the eruption of disturbances of 1976 and 1984-5 in which black students played such a major role" and asks: "Why has the South African state been so unprepared for the revolt of black youth?" The major reason for this is "the effect of the military intelligence of the 1970s that South Africa was facing not internal uprisings but a total onslaught from the outside which, so it was thought, could well include a conventional military attack." The result of this was that funds for the Defense Force increased 357 percent, while funds for domestic order and safety increased only 70 percent in the first half of the 1970's, resulting in a "tough efficient army but a hopelessly understaffed police force."

Furthermore, there was "the intelligence received by the government that the ANC has embarked on a strategy of making South Africa 'ungovernable'. This has prompted the security forces to arrest large numbers of adults suspected of being ANC sympathisers carrying out this strategy," resulting in the townships "coming under control of wild, and sometimes anarchic, student and criminal elements." The column concludes by noting that South Africa "is the only country in the world which has an educational system to divide its population, not to unite it." "To curb student opposition through repression is well nigh impossible. The only hope is to increase their identification with the political and social order."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 1 November carries a report by Brian Stuart on a *CITIZEN* interview with Conservative Party, CP, leader Andries Treurnicht, who says that the by-election results prove that "'there is a diminishing vote for the NP [National Party] and a growing Conservative vote. We achieved this in spite of the fact that there are still people who vote NP for traditional reasons or because they still believe the NP is not serious about sharing political power. There is a grass-roots movement to the Conservative Party and we have seen the evidence.'" Treurnicht also noted that "about 40 to 50 percent of the CP votes in Port Natal were from English-speaking people, and in Springs the English support for the CP has been high."

The editorial in the same issue says: "We are not surprised that there has been a substantial swing to the right," as reform is always difficult to sell, especially "when it has to be sold to people who have been taught their salvation lies in apartheid." The fact that President Botha has gone ahead with reform, knowing that it may cost him conservative support, is a sign of his "political courage" and history "will recognise him as the Great Refomer, even though today he is politically maligned by those who condemn him for breaking with the politics of the past to introduce the politics of today; even though he is criticized by those who say he is going too far and too fast, while others claim he is not going far enough and fast enough." Although reform itself is not to blame for the unrest, as there was unrest in the past before reform was contemplated "uneasy, disillusioned and doubting voters found reform — and the Government — an easy scapegoat for what has been happening in the townships." Another factor in the swing to the right was pressure from the United States and the EEC countries since "every sanctions move, every threat, every attempt to blackguard and bash South Africa has given the Right extra votes." Nevertheless, the editorial concludes, "reform is absolutely essential — and the Government is committed to it."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 1 November reports that the division among students at the University of Pretoria over the proposed opening of the institution to all race groups has led to a declaration being drawn up under the leadership of two prominent students, supporting the opening to all. The declaration, signed by more than 1,000 students, is to be handed over to the rector of the university today. In the declaration, the students give their full support to the rector and the present policy that the institution be opened to all, and under which every application for admission be treated on merit. They also say they feel it is important to make a contribution to the improvement of human relations in the country, which they can do by supporting the university's authorities in this matter.

In the same issue of the paper, Willie Kuhn, in his "Political *BEELD*" column, considers the by-election result in Sasolburg, and asks whether the constituency really understands the choice it has made. Sending a member of parliament to Cape Town, the writer says, is not a naughty adventure, but a reasoned, responsible act and one has to be able to defend one's choice for a few years into the future. He says that, if far-right forces were building up to a victory, then why did it not rather take the form of the Conservative Party? "Why the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party,] with its more fanatic image of the far-right? Why Mr Louis Stofberg who politically has already died as many deaths as the proverbial cat? Why Sasolburg with its more cosmopolitan character which could possibly have provided its voters with a bit of European tolerance?" Kuhn says the Sasolburg result boggles the imagination, but reasons that it was possibly a political freak, and concludes: "Perhaps South Africa will be able to learn to know the true nature of the fanatical far right through it."

In an editorial, the same issue of the paper says even the most ardent Nationalist cannot be excited at the outcome of Wednesday's by-elections, but says that if this indicates what the worst right-wing onslaught can achieve, then the National Party can proceed with its reform policy with confidence. "If anything can be deduced from the results, it is confirmation that the growing power of the CP and the HNP is limited to individual locales around the country, and that once that growth has been exhausted, they can only retrogress, and that there is no question of their ever becoming a threat to the government." It then calls on the government to go ahead as speedily as possible with its changes and reform, adding: "If we have to lose another Sasolburg, then so be it. We have so much more to gain."

Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 1-7 November carries an article by Patrick Laurence on the by-election results, which says "the most significant point to emerge from the five by-election results for the House of Assembly is that the NP no longer controls a substantial majority of Afrikaner votes. Its supporters may even have dwindled to a minority of Afrikaners." Concluding that the results indicate a white shift to the right, Laurence says: "Given the growing militancy of young blacks, only super optimists, or determinists who believe the way forward lies in a dialectical collision between opposing forces, will find solace in the white shift to the right."

The same issue also reports on a "campaign of terror being waged against an Eastern Cape civic leader." Gladwell Makaula, the president of the Craddock Residents Association, says that policemen, apparently using rifle butts, broke his windows of his house on 30 August and he recently received a severed baboon's hand in the mail.

In the same issue, Jo-Ann Bekker reports that "the National Medical and Dental Association (NAMDA) is circulating minimum codes of conduct to hospital superintendents, warning them it is unacceptable to inform the police about victims of police action."

An article by Charlotte Bauer notes that for the first time since 1978, emigration figures a net loss in population. In July 1,193 people left South Africa while 894 immigrated. "It is the professionals who are the most prolific bag-packers" and the most popular destinations are Britain, Australia, and increasingly Zimbabwe.

Anton Harber reviews the 100 days since the declaration of the state of emergency, noting that since the declaration, events have "mocked" President Botha's words and the emergency has "failed in its most basic stated aim: 'to normalise the situation'. On the contrary, it appears to have increased militancy among many people and upped the level of street violence aimed at the authorities." Furthermore, "**events since July 20 have also mocked the second half of Botha's intentions: '...to normalise the situation in such a way that the climate for continued dialogue in the interests of all people...is answered.'** " [bold face as published] Some leaders of opposition groups were detained or went into hiding, while others now had no interest in talking to the Nationalist government and introduced the end of the emergency as a precondition to talks. The emergency has also increased world pressure and led to the withdrawal of 12 ambassadors and the imposition of limited sanctions by the United States and Great Britain and has done severe harm to the economy. All in all, Harber concludes, President Botha "has made dialogue more unlikely, increased militancy among many of the youth and made it much more difficult to imagine reconciliation taking place. The emergency has created a new sjambokcracy — where the rule of the law has been replaced by the rule of the whip." President Botha "has not just failed in his intentions. He may well have started something the consequences of which are now beyond his control. That may be why there is so much speculation about the resignation of P.W. Botha, or of a move against him from within his own ranks. In the end, that may become the most significant outcome of the emergency."

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Warns Police About Politicians

MB040906 Mbabane THE TIMES of Swaziland in English 4 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has warned the armed forces to be wary of politicians who try to woo them for political mischief. Prince Bhekimpi was addressing new police recruits at a pass-out parade at the police college in Matsapa. He said he was aware of certain elements who were going about trying to solicit police support to subvert the constitutional authority of the country.

"The sole duty of a policeman is to maintain and enforce law and order," he said. He warned them to refrain from involving themselves in the evil machinations of plotters.

Three battalions of newly trained police officers graduated after twelve months of training. He said the time had come for them to be exposed to the difficulties of the outside world. He said as police officers the state expected them to stick to the ethics of the profession and execute national duties just and fair.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Comments on South African Sanctions

MB040729 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has expressed fears that an explosion may take place in South Africa much earlier than anticipated and that the measures taken at the recent Commonwealth heads of state and government summit in the Bahamas may, therefore, serve little purpose.

Speaking when Deputy Commonwealth Secretary General E. Anyaoku delviered a special message to him at State House yesterday, Dr Kaunda said the South African problem is a nightmare to Zambia and that Zambia is convinced that total sanctions are the only solution to the problem. He called for the speedy implementation of decisions reached at the summit and warned the nation the action will, however, produce serious problems to southern Africa.

ZIMBABWE

SADCC Official Says Members Prepared for Sanctions

MB040745 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The executive secretary of the SADCC, Comrade Simba Makoni, says member countries are prepared for any repercussions if the international community imposes economic sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime.

Comrade Makoni told the ZBC, [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] yesterday that the majority of South Africans as well as independent black countries are prepared to suffer for the total independence of South Africa. He said SADCC countries cannot suffer any more than they have already, adding that something should change the course of events in South Africa.

Comrade Makoni also said the next conference of SADCC will be in Harare in January next year. He said the theme of the conference will be SADCC in the next 5 years. The conference is expected to adopt a 5-year plan as opposed to the short-term planning adopted in the past 5 years.